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THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The Operations on the North Bank of the James.

The Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE REBEL STRATEGY.

PLANS, COMBINATIONS AND PROSPECTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

A fortnight ago, discussing the military outlook in Virginia from the point of view of the unsuccessful assault of the 30th of July, I adventured the prophecy that "LEE's temerity would be GRANT's opportunity."

Certainly there was very much in that affair to stimulate, if not to justify, rash enterprises on the part of the enemy. With the best possible combinations, wrought out in all their preliminary details with admirable success, the upshot was a bloody repulse. Equally shut out from turning either to the right hand or the left, our army was seemingly condemned to attacks as slaughterous as they are fruitless; or, in a hopeless dead-lock, to watch from behind its earthworks the motions of an enemy into whose hands the power of initiative would have passed.

Nor was this all that appeared discouraging. Still more ominous than the failure itself was the inference it seemed to warrant of the enfeebled and dispirited condition of our troops. It was, therefore, not without the semblance, at least, of reason, that the Copperhead press exultingly proclaimed that the campaign was ended—that "Richmond *could not be taken.*" This opinion was eagerly taken up and echoed by the rebel press. "The Northern mind," said the Richmond *Whig*, a day or two ago, "has reached the conclusion that GRANT's campaign is a 'failure,' and that 'Richmond cannot be taken;' and we are content to put that weighty fact in the scales against GRANT's self-excusing and unsustained declarations." In a similar strain wrote the Petersburgh *Express*: "We are inclined to think that this calm does not presage a coming storm, *but simply means that the jig is up*, or, to discard figure, that the siege is a failure, and the Yankees are busy in getting ready to slip away, bag and baggage, if ROBERT LEE will only let them."

If the only effect of the late repulse had been to inspire this kind of *blague* on the part of the rebel papers, it would have been of but little moment. But it had far weightier results than this—it influenced the *action* of the enemy. It has not been unknown to Gen. GRANT that for some time past LEE, relying on the improbability of any further move on the part of his antagonist, was making large detachments from his force at Petersburgh. First one division was sent to reinforce EARLY in the valley, then another, till the gross of his subtraction amounted to not less than twenty thousand men. Other troops were dispatched to the aid of HOOD at Atlanta, and to meet the attack on Mobile, and though information is not so precise touching the number of men sent to these named points, there is no doubt that certain detachments have been made.

It is for precisely such a turn of affairs that Gen. GRANT has been waiting and watching day by day. It is easy to believe that he has been not unwilling that LEE should adopt and *act on* the theory of the demoralization of our army, and one can readily imagine it has not been without a quiet inward joy that he has learnt through his scouts of the late doings of the enemy. And it may be remarked that, if it was a grievous humiliation to see an assault with such results made by the least efficient corps of the army, while fifty thousand splendid troops stood idly by, that humiliation will find a partial compensation if it produced in the minds of the rebels those "exsuflicate and blown surmises" that appear in their journals; and, above all, if it induced the rebel commander to enter on any such rash enterprises as he seems to have adventured.

There was one man who was determined that the Virginia campaign should not go out in any such lame and impotent conclusion as the Petersburgh fiasco. Gen. GRANT is not the man, with such an army as he yet commands, to cry a halt or admit a failure. Ignorant of when he is beaten, esteeming nothing concluded till everything is tried, and every resource exhausted, he was content to await other and better opportunities for a blow at his antagonist. Little recking what "line" he "fights it out" on, he has already crossed every line ever proposed against Richmond, and *will try them all over again, if need be.* It is but a day or two ago since every sign seemed to portend that the rebel predictions of the raising of the siege of Petersburgh, would be fulfilled. A large portion of the army was embarked on transports, under sealed orders, and speculation was rife as to what line of operations would next be adopted. And if in the meantime, other projects are on foot, it is still not beyond the reach of possibility that the siege of Petersburgh may be raised. *Gen. Grant will certainly do so, if his judgment should dictate this step.*

It remains as yet a secret with those in the confidence of the Commanding General, what was the original destination of the troops that were a few days ago placed upon transports in the James River. That they were shipped merely for the purpose of deceiving the enemy is hardly to be supposed, for that would be calling into play an apparatus enormously cumbersome to effect what might have been equally efficaciously accomplished by much simpler means. The indications, therefore, seem to be that it was the original purpose to withdraw the body of troops named to some other field of operations; but that at the last moment it was determined, from some information suddenly received, to throw this body to the north bank of the James, for a new sally toward Richmond by that line. With this view, the starting of the fleet in broad day *down* the James, and its sudden and secre *recall* after night, followed by the debarkation of the troops at Deep Bottom, was a well-designed *ruse de guerre*, in keeping with Gen. GRANT's favorite system of military stratagems.

The line of advance taken up in the late movement has been twice already, during the present campaign, the scene of operations; but they both differed from the present movement in that both were but *feints*. During the operations attending the transfer of the army across the James River, the Fifth Corps was thrown forward on the roads leading to Malvern Hill; and it is fresh in the public recollection that three days previous to the late assault on the lines of Petersburgh, the Second Corps, accompanied by the cavalry, made demonstrations on the roads by the north bank of the James, with a view of calling away detachments of LEE's army from Petersburgh, while the real action was made elsewhere. The present movement, whether designed to aim directly at the capture of Richmond by a *coup de main*, or only to secure such positions as may further and facilitate subsequent operations against the rebel capital by a slower process, is at least a *serious* one. Indeed, from the distribution of force, it would appear that the troops left in the works before Petersburgh are reduced to a purely subsidiary *rôle*; and what they do wil depend almost entirely on the developments made by the powerful body operating on the north side of the James.

Of the preliminary operations of this force, you have already received advices; they have been marked by entire success; and though no decisive action has yet taken place, the positions secured are of high value in view of future operations. Sunday morning saw the Second Corps (HANCOCK) and the Tenth Corps (BIRNEY) planted on the north side of the James at Deep Bottom; the Tenth Corps holding the left of the line and resting on the west bluff of Deep Bottom; the Second Corps on the right of Four Mile Run. A successful charge in the morning by portions of both corps resulted in driving the enemy from their first line of rifle pits, and in the evening a successful assault and flanking movement, by Gen. BIRNEY's command, dislodged the rebels from their second line. These positions were not gained without severe loss; but they were worth what they cost, as the points secured admitted an extension and development of our line. Accordingly, on Monday, the Tenth Corps, which had previously held the left of the line, was moved round and took position on the right of the Second Corps. These manœuvres would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of Gen. GRANT to wheel the line of battle round by the right on the James River, planting it opposite Fort Darling, where the heights of Ball's Bluff give a commanding position. With our force on the rear of the forts dominating the bluffs of the James, their reduction will be a simple problem of engineering. Nor is this all. *Possession of the locality named would plant the army in an interior position relative to Richmond and Petersburgh, thus permitting rapid concentration for an offensive movement against either point at pleasure.*

On the whole, the situation of the army on the James is very much brighter than it has been before, and the effect of the movement has been to cut an apparently inextricable knot.

But in looking beyond the immediate bounds of events happening and likely to happen in the present scene of military operations, and essaying to estimate their bearing on the general scope of the campaign in Virginia, we must take into account the position, relations and prospects of all the other forces operating in this theatre of war. The time has passed away when we saw the aggregate of all the contending forces massed in two solid "points of mighty opposites." Looking at the distribution of Gen. GRANT's forces in Virginia, we find it bisected into two nearly equal parts, or rather we find two bodies sufficiently formidable to be called independent armies. The one is the army now operating south of Richmond; the other the army operating in the Shenandoah Valley.

This division of force is not the result of any willful policy of taking up two different lines of operation against one and the same objective point, which would be contrary to an approved maxim of the military art, the violation of which has too often cost us dearly, but has rather been forced upon the director of the armies by the turn of events and the action of the enemy. The presence near the borders of the loyal States of a rebel force powerful enough to defeat the ill-assorted and worse-directed troops present in Maryland to oppose it, and enterprising enough to set at will the population of that State and Pennsylvania into a blaze, imposed the obligation of driving this standing menace to a sufficient remove to be no longer a cause of national shame and humiliation. After this force had retired south of the Potomac, the duty still remained of pushing it out of the Shenandoah Valley, where it was accumulating large supplies from the growing crops. Real work looking toward this end was begun when Gen. SHERIDAN was put in command of the half dozen independent and distracted bodies of troops that had heretofore been carrying on the parody of war. To meet the vigorously pushed advance of the Union Commander, LEE found it prudent to reinforce the column of EARLY by successive installments, amounting in the gross to twenty thousand men. Corresponding additions were accordingly made to SHERIDAN's force. And thus it happens that, as already indicated, the forces in Virginia appear to be almost equally divided between the Army of the James and the Army of the Shenandoah.

So large a force as composes the column in the Shenandoah Valley will not justify all that should be hoped from it if it did no more than drive the rebel force back toward Richmond. A retreat in this direction, whether voluntary or compulsory, is quite open to the enemy, and this, indeed, is the crowning advantage which EARLY has in his position interior to the two halves of the Union army.

Such a policy on the part of the rebels could only be regarded as a very great disadvantage to us; for while it is open to the enemy by a two or three days' march to effect a junction with LEE, our column in the Shenandoah Valley could only reach GRANT by an extremely roundabout course. It will be Gen. SHERIDAN's care to prevent the execution of this design on the part of the enemy, and this he is now doing by vigorously following him up, while, if the necessities of the situation should tempt LEE to withdraw the force from the valley, an energetic demonstration toward Lynchburgh would compel the rebels to retain a force powerful enough to defend that point and the important line of railroad communication there tapped. It is in this way that the column under Gen. SHERIDAN will act as a powerful diversion to the main operation under Gen. GRANT.

That operation is the siege of Richmond, which the assured possession of the positions on the north banks of the James, secured by the late movement, will enable him to open within half a dozen miles of the rebel capital.

WM. SWINTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Late News from Morganzia, La.—Details of Gen. Ullmann's Late Engagement with the Rebels.

Private letters received in this city from Morganzia, La., give details of Gen. ULLMANN's recent success in driving the rebels from the right bank of the Atchafalaya River.

It appears that Gen. ULLMANN moved from Morganzia on the 28th ult. with a brigade of cavalry, a brigade of infantry, and Capt. BARNES' Twenty-first New-York Battery.

The rebels were found strongly posted in a position enfilading the main road with their batteries.

Our cavalry drove in their skirmishers, taking several prisoners, and killing the notorious Capt. McNELLY, a guerrilla scout.

Our battery then opened on the rebels, and a spirited engagement ensued, lasting from 9 till 11 A. M.

Col. CHRYSLER, commanding the cavalry, was killed.

Finding that our position would subject us to heavy loss, our forces were withdrawn a short distance, to reconnoitre during the night.

The next morning it was found that the rebels had fled in confusion.

Our loss was two killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

Deserters report the rebel loss at 63 killed and wounded.

The Second New-York Cavalry bore a prominent part in the above movement.

Refugees report that the rebels are concentrating a large force at Monroe, Ark., on the Wachita River, probably intended to operate against Gen. STEELE.

A considerable body of troops is being concentrated by Gen. CANBY, at Morganzia.

Gen. CANBY has infused great activity into the Department, and the good effects of recruiting from the plantations is being felt in the military arm.

Several colored regiments have been added to Gen. ULLMAN's command at Morganzia.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

THE PIRATE AT HALIFAX.

SHE COALS IN THE HARBOR.

MORE VESSELS DESTROYED.

FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 18.

The schooner *S. B. Harris*, of Dorchester, Capt. DELANO, arrived here to-day, and reports having been captured, Aug. 15, twenty miles west of Seal Island, by the pirate *Tallahassee*, and bonded for $8,000.

The *Harris* brought in the crews of the following schooners, which were captured and scuttled by the *Tallahassee*:

Schooner *Howard*, Capt. BURR, of New-York.
Schooner *Coral Wreath*, Capt. BLAKE, of Westport.
Schooner *Ella Caroline*, Capt. POOR, of Portland.
Schooner *Restless*, of Booth Bay.

All the foregoing were captured by the *Tallahassee* on Monday.

The crews of these vessels were allowed to take all their clothing and effects, and were kindly treated.

The *Howard* had been previously captured by the *Florida* and bonded.

All the crews of the vessels captured represent the *Tallahassee* as being very heavily armed.

She was short of coal and inquired for the nearest port to obtain a supply.

Her officers also inquired all about the fishermen in the Bay of Chaleur, where she is probably bound.

FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The pirate *Tallahassee* arrived here this morning.

LATER.

The Pirate Coaling in Halifax Harbor.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The pirate *Tallahassee* is now coaling from a vessel alongside of her, and will probably take her departure some time during the night.

FROM CAIRO.

Meeting of Citizens for the Defence of the City—Movements of Johnson's Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 17.

A meeting of the citizens of Cairo is called for this evening, to provide measures for the defence of the city.

An expedition has started in pursuit of JOHNSON's guerrillas, who captured the steamboats at Saline Bar.

This band, about 500 strong, was at Caseyville, Ky., when last heard from. But few of them crossed the river, and these had returned again.

They carried off from the steamers captured by them a considerable amount of Government cattle and stores.

Gunboats are now stationed at Saline Bar for the protection of grounded steamers.

Indian Outrages.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages is scarce. They seem to control the country from a point about seventy-five miles east of Fort Kearney to the forks of the Platte River, and from the Platte south to the Arkansas River. A number of trains have been captured and conductors killed, and a large amount of property destroyed.

Gen. CURTIS is at Omaha organizing an expedition against them, and portions of the Kansas and Nebraska militia are in motion on the Overland stage route.

Billiard Tournament.

HARTFOLD, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The billiard tournament was completed to-night, so far as the contest for the cue and championship of the State is concerned, by the victory of Mr. GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, of Hatford. The games resulted as follows: HUBBELL wins four and loses one; HUNT, BURBANK and HEWINS each win three and lose two; and PARTER and KEATING each win one and lose four. The "ties" for the second and third prizes are to be decided by games to-morrow. PHELAN, TIEMAN and FOSTER were present.

THE SITUATION.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Gen. Grant's Account of the Fight on Monday.

Four Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Two Rebel General Officers Killed.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM SHERIDAN.

Spirited Cavalry Engagement at Front Royal.

The Rebels Defeated With the Loss of 300 Prisoners.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Aug. 18, 1864—9:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated Monday, the 16th, 6:30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of the James River to-day (16th) has resulted favorably to us, so far as it has gone; but there has been no decisive result. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about four hundred prisoners (well ones) left in our hands. Two Brigadier-Generals, CHAMBLIN and GHERRARD, were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river, our losses will probably reach near 1,000 killed and wounded—many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The department has intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN to 11:30 last night, but no operations are reported.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN, at Winchester, dated Aug. 17, at 10 A. M., reports that Gen. MERRITT's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon on the north side of the Shenandoah by KERSHAW's division of LONGSTREET's corps, and WICKHAM and LOMAX's brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 prisoners.

In a later dispatch Gen. SHERIDAN says: The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was on open ground. The sabre was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Gens. MERRITT and CUSTER and Col. DEVINS.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A battle took place at or near Front Royal on Tuesday, August 16, between a portion of our cavalry and a heavy force of rebels from the command Gen. LONGSTREET. Portions of WILSON's division and CUSTAR's brigade were engaged. The fight was a severe one for the number operating, and a charge made by Gen. CUSTAR at the head of his brigade was most brilliant, resulting in the capture of 258 prisoners and two stands of colors. The fight is considered an important one, as it unfolds some of the enemy's positions.

G. F. W.

Reports from Hagerstown.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, Aug. 18.

There are exciting and conflicting reports from the Valley to-day.

Gen. AVERILL holds Martinsburgh, and at noon to-day was drawn up in line of battle just outside of the town. No rebels had made their appearance in sight of his pickets, and the indications were that the rebels were not moving in that direction in any considerable force, but were going toward SHERIDAN. Assistant Quartermaster WRAY, who removed his headquarters from this place to Martinsburgh on Tuesday, returned to-day, bringing with him for greater safety his stores and trains.

Refugees from Martinsburgh and other points in the Valley are beginning to arrive here in considerable numbers, all of whom have exaggerated intelligence of the advance of the rebels. A few of the wounded men from the hospitals at Martinsburgh arrived here this afternoon, and everything that could be of service to the rebels has been brought away.

The stage which left here this morning for Martinsburgh, has returned, having been ordered back.

Considerable uneasiness is manifested here, but from the conflicting rumors it is impossible to obtain the exact state of affairs in the Valley.

The Affair at Deep Bottom—The Engagement More Extensive than Heretofore Reported—Our Loss 800 to 1,000—Our Forces Still in Possession.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The mail steamer from City Point this morning brought hither seventy-five rebel prisoners, among whom were several officers, captured in the late movement on the James River.

Passengers represent that the affair of Sunday was of greater proportions than at first supposed—the combined losses of the Second and Tenth Corps in killed and wounded being from 800 to 1,000, while the loss of the rebels was also severe.

The position gained by us was still held on Tuesday night.

On Tuesday there was some shelling by our forces to feel the rebel position.

There were indications of another advance on our part yesterday.

Severe Skirmishing Every Day This Week on the North Side of the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 17,
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *Thomas Morgan* arrived here this morning from Deep Bottom.

She brought two hundred wounded soldiers belonging to the Tenth Army Corps.

Our forces on the north side of the James River have had very continuous and severe skirmishing every day this week.

We have captured more prisoners than have been reported, but have no definite statement of the number.

No general officers have as yet been reported either killed or wounded.

Deaths in Fortress Monroe Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The following is a list of the deaths in Hampton Hospital since the last report:

J S Dennison, 76th Penn.
F L Gibbs, 21st Conn.
C D Sherman, 89th N Y.
P B Barteles, 133d Ohio.
G E Jellett, 7th N Y Bat.
N Emery, 7th N H.
L. Crummell, 22d U S C.
N Brougham, 188th Penn.
Antoine Prow, 12th Me.
Wm Murray, 30th Me.
Simeon B Coffin, 8th Me.
Ami Devine, 3d Penn.
John Mitchell, 22d U S Col.
Jno H Hyney, 98th N Y.
Pat Ryan, 118th N Y.
S Avery, 133d Ohio.
Geo W Jones, 142d Ohio.
G Walker, 176th N Y.
E Smith, 163d Ohio.
Cyrus Gunn, 163d Ohio.
Wm Johnson, 8th Conn.
G H McNeil, 2d N Y Art.
F S Hamblin, 130th Ohio.
R Morrison, 1st Md Cav.
Wm Johnson, 8th Conn.
E Williams, 134th Ohio.
James Carroll, — S C, rebel.
John Barney, 22d Conn.
M V Stafford, 3d Penn.
A Ankrews, 2d Penn Art.
John Hughes, 169th N Y.
A Twining, 134th Ohio.
D. Peabody, 11th Maine.
H Wood, 1st D C Cav.
J Stall, 97th N Y.
Wm Rauback, 11th Pa Cav.
A Young, 148th N Y.
N Carden, 5th U S Col.
G Pullen, 13th Ind.
D Waltmire, 58th Penn.
C D Sherman, 98th N Y.
Henry Speiss, 67th Ohio.
O F Washburne, 4th N H.
J H Plummer, 30th Me.
Jno A Forsyth, 9th Me.
Wm Lewis, 5th U S Col.
Wm Stant, 13th Ind.
Wm Stone, 113th Ohio.
Mark Spangler, 133d Ohio.
Geo W Wright, 132d Ohio.
Henry Major, 10th U S Col.
Jos Freeman, 22d U S Col.
Jos Hoffman, 143d Ohio.
Jos Runnell, 5th N J Bat.
John Giles, 112th N Y.
C Millet, 9th Me.
S A Brandon, 11th Me.
J N Robinson, 5th U S Col.
A Stratton, 11th Maine.
W B Kirkpatrick, 5th Md.
A Sergeant, 24th Mass.
Alex Rhodes, 95th N Y.
Wm H Matthews, 67th Ohio.
David Kimbo, 1st U S Col.
Sam'l Laugrey, 1st U S Col.

The following is a list of deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Lieut. JOHN O'NEIL, Battalion H, Third New-York Artillery.

Capt. A. J. BEACH, Thirteenth New-York Artillery

Lieut. IRA PEALER, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guard.

LEVI L. MARSH, Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Col. SANDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, has partially recovered from a severe sickness, and is appointed Provost-Marshal of Norfolk, much to the satisfaction of his many friends.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Operations Against Atlanta—What Sherman is Doing.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 17.

It will be remembered that SHERMAN crossed the Chattahoochee above or east of the railroad crossing, and moved upon Atlanta from the north-east, striking the Augusta line of railroad. This line was for several miles destroyed. Our possession of the ground was confirmed by the battles of the 20th and 22d, but SHERMAN, leaving GARRARD's cavalry to hold the country about Decatur and prevent the repair of the road, marched the Army of the Tennessee around the rear of the other armies, from our left to our right flank, and then changed the position of the Army of the Ohio in the same way. The point to make was to hold fast to his own railway communication, and stretch his line, without leaving it so weak in any place as to be broken by HOOD, and reach the only road remaining serviceable to Atlanta, that running to Macon. The rebel works in front of Atlanta were too strong to be stormed, and were armed with siege artillery. As SHERMAN fortified his line confronting the rebel fortifications, and extended his right, reaching for the railroad, HOOD left the Atlanta forts in charge of the Georgia militia, and met the movement with his best troops massed on his left. On the 28th of July he made an effort to check our right, but was repulsed with loss. On the 6th of August an advance of ours, to determine the rebel strength and position on their extreme left, was pretty severely checked. On the 2d, however, we succeeded in overlapping the rebel left, and commenced rolling it back. This is a fact of much importance. It is outflanking the rebels at Atlanta, and makes the situation almost identical with that at Kenesaw Mountain when JOHNSTON retreated. If we continue to drive in the rebel left, we shorten our line, and presently will command the Macon Road, the possession of which will soon give us Atlanta. The operations of our army seem very simple, but it is engaged in a most difficult undertaking, and the danger has been, that while we were stretching and straining our line, the rebels would break through somewhere, and do great mischief, not only by the loss they would inflict, but in forcing a change of programme, and causing delay.

Fight on Board the Ship Lady Emily Peale.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 18.

This afternoon, a fight occurred on board the ship *Lady Emily Peale*, which arrived from Londonderry last night.

During last night and this morning, the crew of the ship went on shore, and returned very much intoxicated, and finally began to fight among themselves.

A general row soon ensued upon the deck, during which the boatswain, whose name is McMASTER, of Belfast, was stabbed in the neck with a large sheath-knife. The jugular vein was cut, and McMASTER bled to death in a few moments. Another of the crew, named FRANCIS McKEEVER, is alleged to have inflicted the wound. The latter was stabbed in the thigh, and badly beaten. He was taken to the hospital in an apparently dying condition.

The police took charge of the vessel, arresting some eight or ten of the crew, who will be held to await the coroner's investigation.

Conservative Convention.

The Union Conservative National Convention will be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the auspices of the "Union Conservative National Committee," of which the Hon. AMOS KENDALL, of Washington, D. C., is Chairman.

All citizens of the United States who believe in the paramount necessity of abandoning conflicting issues, to secure the election of a new Administration, that will reunite the Government, save the country from financial ruin, and perpetiate our constitutional liberties, are invited to attend, as individuals, or by delegations, and participate in the deliberations and action of the convention.

The main business of the convention will relate to the nomination and support of candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States.

By direction of the Chairman and members of the National Committee.

R. F. STEVENS,
National Secretary, New-York City.

Fire in Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Newton Lubricating Oil Works, on Park-street, Roxbury, were blown up and set on fire to-day, by the explosion of the boiler. A large quantity of oil was destroyed. Loss $23,000; insured for $15,000 in New-York.

Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The race between the Pittsburgh boat *Twilight* and the Poughkeepsie boat *Stranger* took place this afternoon, the former being badly beaten. Time 35 minutes and 20 seconds.

Rebels Crossing the Cumberland River at Sailor's Rest.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

About two hundred and fifty rebels crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River, at Sailor's Rest, at an early hour this morning. They are supposed to belong to WOODWARD's command.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE ATTACK UPON DALTON.

Wheeler Demands the Surrender of the Town.

Laconic Response of the Union Commander.

Arrival of Reinforcements and Repulse of the Rebels.

GALLANTRY OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of the 16th inst. has the following highly interesting intelligence:

The rebels, in their attack on Dalton, Ga., numbered 5,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with six brass howitzers. They were commanded by Maj.-Gen. WHEELER.

Our garrison at Dalton numbered 400 men of the Second Division, commanded by Col. LEIBOLDT.

On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle, and Gen. WHEELER sent forward the following formal letter for the surrender of the place:

To prevent the effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison. (Signed.)

JAMES WHEELER, Major-General,
Commanding Confederate Forces.

Col. LEIBOLDT responded in the following laconic terms:

I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender it.

(Signed) B. LEIBOLDT,
Commanding U. S. Forces.

The rebels outnumbered Col. LEIBOLDT ten to one, and his command sought protection in their earthworks and a large brick building.

The invaders swarmed into the town, but were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who from their earthworks mowed down the rebels in great numbers.

On Monday morning Gen. STEADMAN arrived with reinforcements.

A skirmish at once commenced, and the garrison rallied out of their earthworks.

At this stage, the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, Col. MORGAN commanding, were ordered to charge.

With a ringing cheer and an impetuous rush, which was irresistible, they charged upon the rebels, who broke and fled in the utmost confusion.

The rebels slightly damaged the railroad track one mile this side of Dalton. The damage has been repaired.

Subsequent Movements of Wheeler—Reported Fight near Cleveland.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 18.

The rebel Gen. WHEELER moved round on Cleveland after repulse at Dalton, and is trying to get on to the railroad leading to Knoxville. It is reported that Gen. STEEDMAN engaged him near Graysville on the 16th inst., and defeated him. Gen. STEEDMAN is reported wounded, and Col. STREIGHT, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, killed.

WHEELER's attack on Dalton during Sunday and Monday was repulsed with a loss of 150 men. Col. LIEBOLD, commanding the post, was reinforced on Monday by Gen. STEEDMAN. The Fourteenth United States colored troops charged upon WHEELER, who fell back and finally retreated. The Union loss was about thirty. The railroad track has not been injured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia's Mails.

The mails per steamship *Asia* arrived from Boston at a late hour last night. They contain nothing of special importance that was not included in the summary of her news telegraphed from Halifax.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The preliminaries of peace contain five articles, which in substance are as follows:

The King of Denmark cedes to their Majesties, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig, with all the islands in the North Sea which pertain to the last-mentioned Duchy, including those parts of Romöe, Syltöe, and Föhr which belong to the Province of Jutland. The Jutish *enclave* of Mögeltondern, in Schleswig, is incorporated with that Duchy, but the *enclave* of Ribe or Ripen will will form an integral part of the Danish province of Jutland, the southern frontier of which is to be regulated or rectified. The line of demarcation between Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein is to extend from Ripen to Kolding. The islands of Femern and Alsen, in the Baltic, are also ceded to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, but the island of Œröe, which is close to Funen, will remain in the hands of the Danes. In the first article of the preliminaries of peace it is said that the great German Powers shall be at liberty to dispose of the territories ceded to them as they may think fit—that is, without being obliged previously to come to an understanding with Denmark. The national debt of the kingdom, with the exception of the loan made in 1863, is to be divided between Denmark Proper and the Duchies in proportion to the population of the various provinces. The Duchies are to indemnify Austria and Prussia for their extraordinary expenses during the war. The Allies are to remain in Jutland until peace has been concluded, but they are not to levy any more contributions in that province. The negotiations for peace on the foregoing bases are to be carried on in this city, and they will begin in a few days. The document relative to the armistice, which forms an "annex" to the preliminaries of peace, contains nine articles, which are of little or no interest to the non-military world. The armistice has been concluded for three months, with the condition that either party shall at the expiration of six weeks (on the 15th of September) be at liberty to propose that it be prolonged.

Strange to say, the signing of the preliminaries of peace has not produced any effect on the public funds.

Call for a Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 18.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in this city to-day, a State Convention was called to meet in Albany, on the 14th of September next, to nominate an electoral ticket and candidates for State officers.

A Department Discontinued.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 18.

By order of Gen. COUCH, issued to-day at Harrisburgh, the District of Brandywine is discontinued, and Gen. CADWALLADER ordered to the command of Philadelphia.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE PLAINS.

Murders and Robberies Near Fort Larned.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CURTIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

The telegraph has already informed you of Indian disturbances in Western Kansas and Nebraska, in the vicinity of the Overland Mail and Emigrant routes.

ACTUAL OUTRAGES.

For a long time past the Indian bands who hunt and roam the prairies between the Platte and Arkansas, and are seen by emigrants and travelers over the Salt Lake and Santa Fé roads, have been unusually turbulent and unruly. The force at the various posts, Fort Kearney, Laramie, Halleck and Collins, on the Platte route; and at Forts Riley, Western Kansas, Larned and Lyons, on the Arkansas, has been quite small ever since the outbreak of the rebellion. A policy has been adopted of giving presents and subsistence to the Indians, as an inducement to keep quiet. Of course, the savages take this as an evidence of weakness, and have grown more insolent under its continuance. This seems to have been extensively pursued at Fort Larned, the command of which being considered a species of "sending to Coventry" by the volunteers, has generally been cursed by some intemperate or incapable officer. The late Commander, Capt. PARMETER, Twelfth Kansas, (dismissed from the service,) seems to have been the worst specimen. The Indians have been greatly encouraged by his imbecility. All the past Spring and Summer complaints have constantly been made of depredations upon the settlers in the Smoky Hill and Republican Valleys, and upon the stage stations and ranches on the Santa Fé and Overland Mail routes.

About a month ago these disturbances assumed a more decided form, and, the case being presented to Gen. CURTIS, an escort was furnished to the mail coaches going and coming. Indications being plentiful of extensive Indian disturbances, Gen. CURTIS determined upon a tour of inspection through the western portion of his department, with a view to judging of the extent of these movements. As soon as the Thornton Paw-paw raid in Missouri was well under process of being quelled, about the 20th ult., Gen. CURTIS started from Fort Leavenworth, intending to proceed to Colorado, by way of the Santa Fé road to Fort Union, thence to Denver, and return by the Platte road to Leavenworth, thus visiting all the posts in his department.

He arrived at Fort Riley, and found the whole country alive with the wildest rumors and excitement. So much was evident—that the Indians had made an attack in the vicinity of Fort Larned, had killed a number of men, and stolen a large amount of stock. The frontier settlement in the valley of the Smoky Hill, Solomon and Saline Rivers, on the stage route from Fort Riley to Fort Larned, had already suffered severely in the loss of stock, etc.

Upon the road between Larned and Cottonwood Springs, about 160 miles west of Kansas City, a large number of Mexican and Government trains were corralled and threatened by the Indians. Among these was a large and valuable ordnance train, going to New-Mexico, with supplies of ammunition, arms, etc., for that department.

Gen. CURTIS took the most active measures to meet the exigency. At Fort Riley, Capt. BOOTH, of the Eleventh Kansas, and part of a company of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, were stationed. The General gathered up 50. At Council Grove, 40 miles south, on the Santa Fé road, Capt. DODGE, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, was stationed with two sections—one section, under Lieut. EDDINGTON—was ordered to join the General. Letters were sent to the commanding officers of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Kansas State Militia, Cols. SCOTT and PRICE, setting forth the emergency, and asking that they call out their commands. This was done with great alacrity, and in three days Gen. CURTIS had about 500 well mounted and armed militia. The infantry were sent home. As this was the first call made upon the militia of this section, their activity was certainly commendable. Most of them left their grain on the ground and their hay mowed but not stacked.

Gen. CURTIS issued the following order, and sent by express to Fort Leavenworth:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—The "District of the Upper Arkansas" is hereby created; bounded as follows: North, by the Second Standard Parallel, as laid down on GUNN & MITCHELL'S new map of Kansas; east, by the Guide Meridian East; south, by the Indian Territory; and west, by a meridian including Fort Lyon. Major-Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

By command of Major-Gen. CURTIS.
C. S. CHARLOT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The district thus created embraces the Valleys of the Arkansas, Smoky Hill, a portion of the Republican, Solomon and Saline. It includes Forts Riley, Larned and Lyon, and the new posts established by Gen. CURTIS at Walnut Creek, the crossing of the Smoky Hill, Saline, Cottonwood and Walnut Creeks on the Santa Fé road. It embraces much of the country known as the Buffalo Range, and is therefore the region most frequented by the Indians, to whom the buffalo is principal commissary, and in addition, supplies much of their Quartermaster stores.

Gen. CURTIS, with his small force, which rendezvoused at Saline, fifty miles from this post, moved forward on the 26th. Of course, the Indians had cleared the country, being undoubtedly well posted by means of their effective scouts. The expedition proceeded to Larned and returned—Gen. CURTIS himself proceeding with a portion, about one hundred miles south of the Arkansas, through the most barren and desolate portion of this State. One day's march was over the Sand Hills, without a drop of water. In a thorough scout of this region, it was found that the Indians had divided, part going south and part north, to the head waters of the Solomon and Republican, the best timbered and watered portion of Kansas west of Riley. Here are, without doubt, the chief fastnesses and resorts of the Prairie Indians, and here doubtless will be found their families.

The immediate result of the Indian outbreak and of Gen. CURTIS' movements was:

First—The killing of 20 whites and two negroes by the Indians, along the Santa Fé road and on the Smoky Hill. Eight of the whites were killed and scalped, as were the negroes. The rest were killed but not scalped. One Mexican was killed, but in several instances the Indians did not molest these, claiming that they were friends, that it was "Americans" they were after.

Two boys were scalped in the attack upon the corrall at Larned. Both are alive and in the hospital at that post. One of them was sick at the time. The savages, it is said, will not kill a sick person outright, but torture and leave them. This boy they scalped and then stuck spears and arrows into him. The other lad showed himself a perfect hero. He fell and feigned himself dead. The Indians tore off a portion of his scalp, and then to convince themselves of his death, stuck arrows between his toes and other portions of the body. It is reported the little fellow never stirred a muscle, but bearing it all without flinching, now lives to tell the story.

At Fort Larned the Indians captured 120 horses belonging to the First Battery Colorado Volunteers. In all about 200 head of horses and mules were taken at this post. Every ranche but two between that place and east to Cottonwood Springs was stripped. At the two that escaped the ranche men defended themselves valiantly. One of them had a two-pound gun, which he used effectively. The ordnance train went into corrall on Cow Creek, and the wagon master armed the drivers, &c., with carbines taken from the stores. Suspecting by the sudden departure of the Indians that the force was in pursuit the trains moved cautiously forward and reached Fort Larned in safety.

From the various ranches and stage stations on the Santa Fé road, and the settlements on the Saline and Smoky Hill, the Indians have captured about 800 head of stock, principally horses and mules, making in all about 1,000 head, with which they have escaped pursuit.

Gen. CURTIS' expedition, though fruitless in finding the Indians, has produced good results. It has restored confidence in the settlements, as to the wish of the military authorities to protect them. Gen. CURTIS' presence has insured vigor in the officers stationed on the plains. It will weed out incapables. Several will be dismissed the service. Fort Larnerd is now garrisoned by four companies of the First Colorado Cavalry, one of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and two guns of DODGE'S Wisconsin Battery. At Fort Lyon, Maj. WYNKOOP, with four companies of the First Colorado is stationed. At "Fort Zarah," a new post on Walnut Creek, Capt. DUNLAP, with sixty men, is stationed. At Smoky Hill Crossing and Saline, detachments of the Eleventh Kansas and Seventh Iowa Cavalry are stationed. Lieut. HALLOWELL, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, with one gun and some cavalry, at Cottonwood Springs, while at Council Grove one company of Seventeenth Kansas Infantry (100 day men,) with three guns of the battery are stationed. The militia have returned home.

GEN. BLUNT'S NEW DISTRICT.

The General arrived here on the 2d inst., and assumed command, as will be seen by the following:

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Aug. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. In obedience to General Orders No. 41, Department of Kansas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley.

2. The following-named staff officers are announced, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly: Capt. H. G. LORING, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, A. D. C., and A. A. A. General; Capt. R. J. HINTON, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, A. D. C.; Second Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, A. D. C.

JAMES G. BLUNT, Major-General.

The district is important, so far as relates to territory and the interests, both as to settlements, mails, &c.

The Governor has ordered the militia of this district to hold themselves in readiness to obey the call of the General Commanding. Other measures are being taken.

REBEL EMISSARIES AT WORK.

On Saturday, the 6th, Mr. LINES, of Waubaunse, Register of the United States Land Office at Topeka, arrived here with information for Gen. BLUNT relative to suspicious movements occurring among the Pottawatomie Indians, who are located on a reservation between Topeka and Manhattan, extending to both sides of the Kansas River. There are two divisions of this tribe; one largely infused with white blood, (French,) a farming and educated class, under the control of the Catholic mission; and the other, the largest, known as the Prairie Indians, wild and unruly. They are always difficult to manage. The Kaw Indians are located on a reservation, 40 miles south of this post, and are a dirty, thieving, worthless set. This whole country once belonged to them. They hunt, beg and steal for a living. It is known that among these tribes great dissatisfaction exists as to the movements lately made contemplating their removal to the Indian Territory south.

Mr. LINES' information was of a rather important character. It appears that a settlement of Germans exists on Mill Creek, upon the southwest line of the Pottawatomie Reservation. It has been observed for some time past that the Prairie Indians have been busily engaged in the disposal of such wagons, tools, household gear etc., as they possessed, giving as a reason thereto that they were going on a great hunt.

The following letter transmitted to Mr. LINES, and by him submitted to Gen. BLUNT, gives a glimpse of the movement:

ALMA, Aug. 2, 1864.

Mr. G. G. HALL—*Dear Sir:* At a meeting held this 2d day of August, 1864, it was resolved to transmit to you and your folks the following matters: Mr. FREDERICK POLINSKY last Sunday, being in the Pottawatomie Reserve, one of the Indians told him as follows: "You are my good friend, and I like to save your life. The Chiefs of the Indians held a meeting with some Southern men, and they told them that the white people drive the Indians every year further west. Now all the Indians must meet together and drive the white men out; that the Indians would all go south some one hundred miles, join with the other tribes and come back after some three weeks and kill all the white folks, and he would do best to go east and save his life. If the Indians find out that he told him this they would cut him to pieces. Southern folks give the Indians plenty of gold and told them they should have some more." This is testified by FRED. POLINSKY. The settlers of this district held a meeting and sent a man to Topeka, to the Indian Agent, to look for the matter and see what can be done. The Indians are selling most all of their cattle and wagons and such things, and say they are going south and coming back after sometime. They are buying, last week, from Mr. TRAPP very much powder and lead. Last Sunday an Indian woman came to Mr. HANKAMMER'S—told him to go east. Please notify your folks about this, and if you hear something about the matter inform me by return mail. Look anyhow that there be no powder and lead sold to them in Waubaunee. Yours,

(Signed) JOHN SPRIKER.

The strongest circumstantial evidence confirms the foregoing statements. It is known that about one hundred of the principal braves of the Prairie tribe were absent at the time indicated as that of the first council mentioned. Another fact is that the hostile exodus of the Indians was to take place on or about the 1st of August. POLINSKY'S warning was given prior to that date. As a consequence, the settlers were on the alert. Small bodies of Indians left the reservation about the last of July, traveling southwest. On the 2d inst., about two hundred of the suspected tribe camped on Mill Creek, near the settlement of Germans aforesaid. They, too, were proceeding south west. Finding the whites on the alert, they abandoned the intended movement. It is believed, from information lately received, that they were advised thereto by their chiefs.

Of the tribes located in Kansas—consisting of the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots, Kickapoos, Ottawas, Miamis, Sac and Foxes, Iowas, Osages, Pottawatomies and Kaws, numbering in all about 8,500—it is not to be believed that there are any likely to become hostile except the Pottawatomies, Kaws, and perhaps a large portion of the Osages. These three tribes may put two thousand warriors in the field; and as most of them are armed with guns, and many have revolvers, they would be likely to be formidable enemies.

R. J. H.

PRESERVING BLACKBERRIES.—That an answer might be made to the suggestions lately made through the various journals by a number of correspondents, to whom the idea seems to have simultaneously occurred, that the Sanitary Commission should set apart a portion of its funds for the purchase of sugar, to be handed over to such persons as are willing to use it in the manufacture of blackberry syrup, or other preparations of that fruit, the officers of the commission have been applied to for information and they say: 1. That, upon the "cash in hand" at their immediate disposal, there are so many urgent and more pressing drafts, which must be instantly met, that they feel that they cannot consistently divert any portion of the ready money at their disposal into this new channel. 2. Even were there in the treasury any surplus funds which might properly be applied in the manner indicated by these correspondents, the Commissioners would hesitate about the expenditure of monies in that direction, for the reason that the berries may be so preserved without sugar, as to be fully as useful to the surgeon as a curative agent, and as grateful to the soldier as a delicious confection, as though conserved with their equal weight of the finest and purest loaf sugar. The manner of putting up blackberries the commission recommend is this: Carefully clean the fruit from leaves, bugs, dirt, &c., and spread it on clean boards, or on the bottom of tin pans or trays, and place them in the sun. There let them remain (taking them into the house every night to preserve them from the dew) until they are thoroughly dry. Then put them up in cloth bags, and send them to the nearest branch of the Sanitary Commission. Should the weather be unfavorable, and sunshine be scarce, the berries may be dried by the broad country home fire-place, or in a moderately-heated brick oven.

We do not understand that the commission would discourage the preparation of blackberry syrup, wine, brandy, &c.—these are all very useful in their way, and are all exceedingly valuable for the use of the sick soldier. What is intended by this statement is simply to indicate the means by which many persons in the blackberry bearing districts, who can afford no money, but who are willing and anxious to give their time and labor for the benefit of our suffering soldiers, may here employ that time, and may turn that labor to the best account.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Honor to the Common Soldier—Value of His Services to the Country—His Increased Pay, and How it Works—Officers Require no Increase—West Point and the Surgeons—Deaths in Hospitals, Officers and Privates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

It was well observed by a true-hearted soldier's friend, lately, a gentleman high in social position, and whose word carried authority with it, that he could never meet a soldier "maimed and disabled in this sore struggle with armed rebellion against the Government and Union, that he did not feel an involuntary impulse toward taking off his hat and doing humble obeisance to this heroic sufferer in the cause of his imperiled country."

The sentiment honors the utterer of it. It shows true sagacity and a manly soul, with a just appreciation of what is due by the nation and the individuals composing it, to the common soldier who fights our battles. For it is the common soldier, after all, who bears the heat and burden of every great conflict that brings the nation nearer to the grand goal all true hearts are sighing to reach. It is the common soldier whose fare is hardest, whose toils are heaviest and most unremitting, whose general comforts are scantiest, whose pay is smallest, and on whom when the battle ordeal comes, the leaden and iron tempest is poured with the fiercest and most destructive impetuosity. Of course, this tempest is not eclectic, sparing officers and exhausting its fury on the men. But as the comparative number of the former is small, so the loss to life and limb is proportionably small. Without underrating the toil, hardships, danger, with the added burden of responsibility, of our gallant officers, it is the masses of our armies, the men who go where they are led or sent, and do what they are bidden, whose hardy endurance and sinewy arms bear our banners successfully through the fiercest fight not only, but whose brave, brawny breasts invite most, and receive most of the bullets of the enemy.

All honor then to the common soldier—the gallant volunteer—who, content to enjoy little, and to suffer much, to carry the Government and country he loves safely through their fearful complications, deserves well the highest respect, the warmest encomiums, the deepest-toned gratitude of all patriotic hearts. To look coldly or indifferently on the crippled soldier, his wounds making a mute but mighty appeal on behalf of the services he has rendered, to give him but slight recognition, as is often the case, regarding him as one individual only, of an immense class of humble though useful laborers, is putting an unbecoming slight both upon his worth and work. Take off the hat rather, as the hero hobbles by, saying by the act "Thus be it done unto the man whom the country delighteth to honor."

The many soldiers in hospital here, from the various fields in Georgia, were visited lately by the paymaster, and received, by special order from the proper authority, a part of their six months' arrears. In the absence of descriptive rolls, left behind with their respective regiments, new rolls were ordered to be made out here, for the purpose of enabling the men to draw two months' pay, which every man sorely needed. All who came in before July 7 were thus paid when the rolls had been properly prepared. The event was of no small interest to the parties concerned, the rather, that the sum paid the soldier now is three dollars per month more, sixteen dollars in all, than had been paid to him before. This increase in the soldier's pay is one of the wisest and best acts of the late Congress. It adds a couple of millions a month to the nation's burdens. But the outlay is still as judicious as it is just. And in the general satisfaction that it affords throughout the army, the increased cheerfulness and activity it will inspire, and the improved comfort it will be sure to bring to the many in some way dependent on the soldier, the additional expenditure cannot fail to yield the richest returns.

The Congress did not increase the pay of officers, and here, too, they acted wisely. These, as a rule, are very well paid, and the Government should retrench rather than expend, in the matter of outlay, except in cases where the demand is imperative. The price of living, it is true, is nearly double what it was when the war began, and an officer's pay now may be in reality not much more than half what it was then. But the fact affects salaried men in civil life as well as those in the army, and the salaries of the former have not, as a rule, kept pace with the increased cost of living. To practice economy and retrenchment, so as to adapt a man's income to the present abnormal condition of things, is a lesson fit to learn, and which, well learned, will prove incalculably valuable.

The number of officers who could realize larger salaries in civil life than in the army, from the General or Colonel down to the Second Lieutenant, is comparatively small. A few might do it, but only a few, as I firmly believe. To some classes the war has proved a perfect God-send. West Point graduates, for instance, have found in the war, not only a field for the full exercise of their special qualifications, but higher position and better pay than they could have found, for the most part, elsewhere. When a teacher of natural science or mathematics was needed in some University, and was advertised for, fifty applicants for the chair would very likely present themselves from the graduates of West Point alone. This I learned lately from the President of a college, who had tried the experiment more than once. It was before the war, and this class of educated men found a position here to fill which their studies had qualified them for, while to most other positions they were not adapted. Now the war has come, these men are in their element. Good positions seek them—nay, demand their services—and they have proved themselves, too, in most cases, the right men for the right places, rendering the most signal services to the nation—nay, making it well nigh certain, that but for them, with their educated skill as leaders, the nation, in its terrible crisis, might almost as well have given over all for lost.

The young Surgeons, and some older ones, too, have found what Squeers would call remarkable "richness" in the war. The Government has needed a large supply of them, and a large supply has promptly answered to the call. A youngling, fresh from the lecture-room, passes a glib examination before the board, and is forthwith made an Assistant-Surgeon, in the way of becoming a full Surgeon soon. The pay in the former case is some $120, in the latter about $160 a month. The yearly pay is as much as he could hope to realize in three or four years' hard work at removing obstacles in a country practice. Here he has position, authority, a fixed and most profiting (to himself, at least,) practice, and a round, prompt pay. Whether in the regiment or hospital, he is in a grand school, where golden experimental lessons, if he be able to improve them, are sure to be learned. His gain, it is true, is often at the expense of others' loss, but this does not impair the value of the school. There is no class, save perhaps the contractors, for whom the war has done more, than for the army of neophyte Surgeons throughout the country, and for the smaller class represented by him who said, as he took Romeo's money, "My poverty but not my will consents." But I doubt whether this be not a digression or excursion that will find slight favor with the reader. I designed simply to mark the fact, presenting an illustration or so, that the officer in the United States Army is, on the whole, well and sufficiently paid, and that there is no present necessity to add to the nation's burdens by making his pay more. If it were not so, strictly, the ardor of patriotism would prompt the large-souled officer to sacrifice somewhat cheerfully for the dear country's good.

Since the campaign opened in May, the following officers have died in the Officers' Hospital here. The list, transcribed from the hospital records, will have interest enough to warrant the placing of it before your readers:

Quartermaster George Raffan, 58th Indiana Volunteers, typhoid fever—May 13.
First-Lieut. Wm. C. Hall, 136th New-York Volunteers, tetanus from wound—May 27.
Chaplain John M. Springer, 3d Wisconsin—pyemia from wound—May 28.
Capt. John B. Korman, 23d Kentucky—June 20.
Capt. Wm. W. Wright, 112th Illinois, June 24.
Lieut. P. M. Ryerson, 13th New-Jersey—July 1.
Capt. B. F. Knappen, 44th Illinois—July 4.
Lieut. William R. Waldo, 124th Ohio Volunteers—July 5.
Lieut. Peter Weyrich, 44th Illinois—July 7.
Capt. Alanson Crosby, 154th New-York Volunteers—July 9.
Lieut. J. L. Goble, 99th Ohio Volunteers—July 10.
Capt. Edward Van Antwerp, 86th Illinois—July 15.
Capt. B. W. Bacon, 74th Illinois—July 21.
Lieut. C. N. Andrus, 85th Illinois—July 23.
Capt. D. C. Hodsden, 9th Indiana V. I.—July 27.
Capt. Frank Hughes, 37th Indiana Vols.—July 28.
Lieut. Ira H. Pool, 52d Ohio V. I.—July 30.
Lieut. Dav'd F. Wiser, 52d Ohio V. I.—Aug. 2.
Lieut. Nathan Street, 89th Illinois V. I.—Aug. 6.
Capt. David Lloyd, 12th Ohio V. I.—Aug. 7.

All of the foregoing, with the exception of Lieuts. RAFFAN and STREET, died of wounds received at the various battles in Georgia.

The number of private soldiers in all the hospitals in the city, is at present 7,227, which is about 500 less than the number here one month ago. The deaths in all the hospitals amounted for the month of June to 363—for July, to 528—while for the present month, judging from the rate up to this time, the number will not exceed 250—being a diminution of one-half as compared with July. The deaths from wounds decrease in number as the time when the wounds were received grows further off. The condition of those now in hospital is far better on the whole, than it was in the middle of July. Many of those slightly wounded then are already returning to their regiments. Many wounded more severely have gone home on furlough, or remain here with fair prospects of ultimate recovery. Should no more sharp engagements occur before Atlanta falls, the thinning process among the hospitals will be sure to go on till they reach the depleted condition they exhibited just before Chickamauga. If the great end of the campaign is reached without the effusion of more blood, the signal triumph will have for the whole country a vastly enhanced value.

C. V. S.

SOUTH AMERICA.

South Americans Moving in Aid of the Sanitary Commission—Vigor of Railroad Enterprises, and its Results—North American Steamboat Enterprise in South American Waters—Peace in Uruguay—Cotton and Tobacco in Paraguay—Lands and Settlements on Lines of Railroad—Steamship Line to the United States—Lumber, Flour, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, June 25, 1864.

The most interesting movement among Americans that has occurred for a long time, took place at the American Legation on the 20th inst. It was a meeting in sympathy with the Sanitary Commission of the United States. Hon. R. C. KIRK was called to the Chair, and, in stating the object of the meeting, he made an eloquent speech. Several gentlemen spoke, and spirited resolutions were adopted. A Central Committee was appointed for these countries, and the foundation laid for a thorough canvassing of this valley for American sympathy and material aid. The committee consists of the following Americans, most or all known in New-York, viz.: Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, W. T. Livingston, Wilson Jacobs, Gardner B. Perry, Chas. W. Zimmerman, J. H. Moore and Henry J. Zimmerman. The committee has already planned its work, and sub-committees are appointed all over the country. A number of young gentlemen and ladies are preparing some dramatic performances for the aid of the cause.

It is a pleasant thing to know that South Americans are quite favorable to the cause of the Union in the North. After conversing with hundreds, I have yet to find the first South American favorable to the cause of the Confederacy. But Europeans generally are in ardent hopes of our dismemberment. Even the *Standard*, the English organ here, had two or three lines of respectful expression for the cause of the Union after the meeting of the Sanitary Commission the other day.

It would be injustice to omit stating that the editors of the *Standard*, who are Irish, have exhibited the liveliest interest in the cause of the Sanitary Commission. By kith and kin, by birth and blood, they are the brothers of thousands of the noble fellows who have been saved from suffering or death by the Sanitary Commission, and nobly do they plead for this philanthropic cause.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the great American civil engineer, is expected here in July. He has made satisfactory arrangements for the vigorous commencement of the Cordoba and Rosario Railroad, called the Central Argentine Railroad. He is doing more to prevent revolutions, and to make secessions impossible here, than all the statesmen of the country. There are vessels unloading railroad materials in this harbor constantly, and for about six months all the railroad enterprises of the country have been going forward with the vigor of such enterprises in the United States.

The project of Capt. HARRISON, late of the United States Navy, to finish the requisite number of steamers for all these rivers, has been so passed upon by Congress as to make it quite a certainty. The American style of steamer and of steamboat usage will then prevail on these waters.

There was no country in South America making such rapid material progress as was Uruguay before the beginning of the rebellion, which has devastated that whole country for more than a year. In the United States those who causelessly began the strife have brought down a terrible destruction on their own land. But here the rebels were nearly all homeless and landless. They came from all parts, drawn by the love of strife or the hope of plunder, and the whole land has mourned under their desolating raids. To-day the news is that articles of peace have been signed, and we hope for better days.

Within a few days there have been large arrivals of tobacco from Paraguay. That country is also making great efforts to make cotton a staple product. There will be some bales sent forward this year from last year's planting, but it will take some years to effect great results.

The price of lands along the route of the Rosario and Cordoba Railroad, has doubled under the impulse of the commencement of the works on the great central Argentine Railroad.

The productiveness of sheep farms in good localities here is attracting thousands to the campo. The frontier is widening rapidly, and the settlers are a better protection against the inroads of Indians than the soldiers. Foreigners go out with very little apprehension of danger.

Along the lines of railroad and in forming settlements, there are going out agents of Bible Societies and also Protestant missionaries. The American Bible Society is addressing itself to this work vigorously, and the American church here is extending its branches all through the country. It is fortunate that among the people generally both the Bible and its agents are well received. Not an instance of violence has occurred, and scarcely one of insult from any class of people; on the contrary, no greater success could be expected than that which is realized. This is far from being the beautiful country that it is sometimes represented to be.

The news of a probable steam line from New-York to Rio de Janeiro, brought by last mail, was hailed with great delight. The first direct mail will be cordially greeted even by the few Secessionists who disavow the flag it will bear.

The improvements in rapid progress are keeping the price of lumber steady. Flour is dear, and so is sugar.

Mr. WELLS, the American balloonist, in attempting to cross the La Plata in a balloon a week ago last Sunday, fell into the water and was dragged benumbed with cold for some miles by the ropes of the balloon, but at length narrowly escaped. He is preparing to take another Sunday voyage in the same direction. The ascension was a splendid success, but the descent was disastrous. He lost his balloon and baggage and all but bare life.

A consignment of Spanish books for a new American store has just arrived here from the APPLETONS.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

What the Next Administration will have to do After the War is Ended.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Eve. Journal.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

It is not discreditable to our people that they have no strong relish for mere political work just now. There is so much else to enlist their sympathies and to absorb their attention, if not of more importance certainly of more immediate interest, that it is difficult to become enthusiastic in what cannot be determined for months to come. The war is the great subject of thought; and only what relates directly to it can stir the public heart.

There is both good and evil in this. It is well that the public mind is alive to what so immediately concerns the life of the republic, but it is not so well that public attention should be wholly diverted from the discussion of the principles involved in the war and the character of the men to whom are to be confided the task of carrying out those principles.

There are radical differences of opinion among the people as to what should constitute the basis of peace. There are those "whose god is their belly," who are as indifferent to the terms of peace, as if the war was in China—their only single thought being their personal interests and convenience. All such will instinctively crowd into the ranks of the Peace Democracy. There are others who would prefer peace upon the basis of reconstruction, but who are in such close sympathy with the rebels, that any peace which *they* prefer will be approved. These are the Peace Democrats *par excellence*. Another class wish peace *only* on the basis of reconstruction; but, in everything else, they will be as pliable as any man in Richmond could desire. Those of this class are War Democrats, in full communion with the Democratic party, and are likely to be absorbed by the "peace-on-*any*-terms" section of that organization.

These several classes will instinctively combine at the polls; and the Chicago platform will be so drawn as to present a plank for each to stand upon. If they had no other bond of sympathy, their mutual hatred of the Administration, and their not yet forgotten love of Slavery, would draw them together.

Opposed to these will be the mass of the Northern people, whose love for the Union and the old flag grows more and more earnest with every drop of blood shed in their vindication; and whose hatred of Slavery is intensified with every battle fought to close this war, which it instigated and waged. These are for the Union as sincerely as those who would be content to close the war with no other end gained than its reconstruction and the reinauguration of Slavery and the Slave power. But with a reconstructed Union they would have Slavery forever driven from its soil, politics and councils—not because the death of Slavery is more to be desired than the life of the Union, *but because they believe the Union can have no permanent life until Slavery is dead.*

The Administration is in sympathy with those who love the Union for its own sake, and hate Slavery because of its inherent antagonism to the Union.

The position which the Administration has assumed, has compelled the distinct issue *whether, at the termination of this war, Slavery shall die or be perpetuated.* And this issue will be involved in the coming political contest, even though the Democracy shall declare its purpose to fight out this war until those in rebellion shall be compelled, by force of arms, to submit. For this is an issue to be settled *after the war is closed.*

The present Administration will have achieved but half its mission when it shall end the war. The consummation or abandonment of the principle which is to constitute the glory or shame of the Republic, *will follow, not precede, the compulsory submission of those in arms.* The glory or the shame, therefore, will depend, not so much upon *how* the war shall end as upon the disposition of those who may be in power *when the end shall come.*

Those now in power are no more pledged to Freedom than those who seek to supersede them are pledged to Slavery. If peace comes under the auspices of the former, Freedom will come with it; if with the latter, Slavery will be given its ancient status, and this element of discord will remain to disturb the nation's peace, and plague coming generations as it has the generations of the past and the present.

In fine, it will be in the power of those having control of the Government, when the war shall end, *to forever destroy Slavery*, and thus give new glory and enduring peace to the Union, *or to perpetuate it*, to the eternal shame and perpetual discord of the nation.

Is not this an issue which should enlist the zeal and arouse the enthusiasm of the people, even in the midst of this terrible war? It is an issue which elevates politics into the sublime heights of patriotism, and makes it akin to that Christianity which only justifies war when waged to achieve the highest good of the human race.

Looking at the pending political contest in this light, to work for the party of the Union is to work for the war, for an honorable and enduring peace, for the highest good of the race, and for the perpetuity and true glory of the nation. Whether those who are for the Union *and* Freedom shall work or not, to secure the result they desire, those who care less for the Union than for Slavery, or who, at best, are for the Union *and* Slavery, *will* work; and unless the former work for their principles while they are aiding in the prosecution of the war, the latter will come in to make void and of non-effect the sacrifice of blood which has been offered up upon the altars reared upon a thousand battle-fields by the patriotic heroes who have gone to answer to their names at the great Roll Call in heaven.

G. D.

Abstract of Treasury Reports.

Abstract of the Quarterly Reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their Condition, on the Morning of the first Monday in July, A. D. 1864, before the commencement of business on said day.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$70,746,513 33
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	1,694,049 46
Expense Account	502,341 31
Remittances and other cash items	5,057,122 90
Due from National Banks	15,935,730 13
Due from other Banks	17,337,558 66
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities	92,530,500 00
Bills of other Banks	5,344,172 39
Specie and other Lawful Money	42,283,797 84
Other Items	842,017 73
Aggregate	$252,273,803 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$75,213,945 65
Surplus Fund	1,129,910 22
Notes in Circulation	25,825,665 00
Deposits	119,288,453 27
Unpaid Dividends	125,785 11
Due to National Banks	17,303,873 12
Due to other Banks	10,078,133 25
Profits	3,094,330 11
Other items	213,708 02
Aggregate	$252,273,803 75

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Statement of the number, capital and circulation of the National Banks in the respective States on the 4th of July, 1864.

	No.	Capital.	Circulation.
1. Maine	13	$1,862,975 00	$511,420
2. New-Hampshire	4	550,000 00	238,105
3. Vermont	9	1,199,141 22	712,360
4. Massachusetts	38	13,775,635 00	2,226,215
5. Rhode Island	1	500,000 00	215,006
6. Connecticut	16	3,977,555 00	1,503,185
7. New-York	92	19,066,808 74	5,317,905
8. New-Jersey	14	1,513,670 00	498,160
9. Delaware	1	100,000 00	——
10. Maryland	3	1,560,000 00	602,965
11. Dist. of Columbia	1	500,000 00	437,825
12. Virginia	1	95,025 00	35,000
13. West Virginia	2	155,510 00	64,800
14. Pennsylvania	77	9,203,417 34	4,397,825
15. Ohio	80	9,180,505 62	3,736,490
16. Indiana	31	3,422,664 97	2,232,620
17. Michigan	14	1,114,243 36	536,565
18. Wisconsin	14	858,160 00	433,180
19. Minnesota	1	250,000 00	117,880
20. Illinois	28	2,828,365 00	1,087,985
21. Iowa	16	832,900 00	244,395
22. Kansas	1	82,000 00	29,190
23. Missouri	7	1,605,370 00	474,810
24. Kentucky	1	200,000 00	62,800
25. Tennessee	2	250,000 00	54,000
26. Louisiana	1	500,000 00	45,000
27. Nebraska Terri'y.	1	30,000 00	9,985
Total	469	$75,213,945 65	$25,825,665

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1864.

FOREIGN RECRUITING.

The Importation of Germans to Fill the Quota of Boston.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

It is not at all strange that our good-natured friends in other States should enjoy their little jokes upon Massachusetts, for the enterprise displayed in recruiting soldiers beyond our own limits. The jokes are fair; they harm nobody; and they are as well relished here as anywhere else. It is of no consequence, in this point of view, that the statistics show that at certain leading points in the South there are actually many more agents employed by several of the middle and western States in this business than by Massachusetts. For instance, at Nashville, it appears that New-York has six agents to our one. The newest development of energy in foreign recruiting shows that, through the efforts of private individuals, over four hundred Prussians were recently landed at Deer Island, in the harbor, examined, enlisted, and sent to swell GRANT'S reinforcements, without setting foot upon the main land of New-England, and before the public had a suspicion of their arrival. Although the effect of this was to reduce the price of substitutes a hundred dollars, the habitual fault-finders are discontent because money was made in the transaction. No doubt money was made, and most people were glad of it. It was not a mere speculation. The gentlemen engaged in it have all along been free and earnest in devoting time, services and money in aid of the good cause. But as a speculation, the risks were so great that few prudent persons would have cared to assume them for the chance of gain, or even now would be willing to take the next expected ship-load off their hands and guarantee their expenses. As an illustration of these risks, it may be mentioned that, after these men were landed, and eager to enlist, the official whose duty it was to examine substitutes at first refused to go to the island for that purpose, saying that those who had them to be examined might bring them to his office. Some gentle hints were necessary to teach him that this was not the best way to discharge the duties of his post.

Nobody must think for a moment that these men were imposed upon. The formal contract which each of them signed before embarking was veiled in only the thinnest disguise. In consideration of receiving a certain sum in hand, and of having his passage paid, he agreed to engage in any occupation which might be furnished to him, for thirteen dollars a month, giving to his employer the right to any bounties which might be offered for his services. In the verbal arrangement with them even this disguise was not preserved. They understood the whole matter perfectly. They came to be soldiers; on the voyage their talk was of military life, and, upon their arrival, they were ready and eager to enlist. Out of the whole ship load, only one found himself afflicted with a sinking of the heart and a shaking of the knees; and he was assailed by his comrades with laughter and jeers for his cowardice. He said afterward that he came to work. He was a printer by trade, but was willing to do any kind of work, though not to enlist in the army. Two hundred, three hundred, four hundred dollars would be no temptation to him. Inasmuch as he did not know a word of English, occupation in a printing office here could not readily be found for him; but I believe that he will have a very good opportunity to learn practical agriculture in the country, at the price for which he bargained.

THE INVASION OF ILLINOIS.

Particulars of the Guerrilla Raid Across the Ohio River to Shawneetown.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

I yesterday forwarded you some information regarding the crossing of the Ohio about 100 miles north of here, at Saline Creek, of a force of rebels, and their destruction of the steamer *Kate Robinson*. I have this morning obtained the following particulars of the occurrence:

On Saturday noon of last week the steamer *Clara Poe*, bound for the Tennessee River, with two heavy barges, loaded with Government stores, having on her own deck a load of fat cattle, was attacked by a rebel force estimated at 700, at a point four miles below Shawneetown. The rebel commander JOHNSTON ordered the *Poe* to bring to, and upon her Captain refusing to comply, a fire of musketry was pured upon her.

The rebels endeavored to get her off to use in conveying them across the Ohio, but failing in this, they subsequently set her on fire and destroyed her. The rebels were enabled to board the *Kate Robinson* by obtaining a supply of coal boats from the Curlew coal mine, near at hand. At this time they attempted to board the *Poe* using the same coal boats. The Captain, seeing their purpose, cut loose his valuable barges, turned his cattle loose and drove them off his guards into the river, lightening his boat enough to get her off, and putting on all steam, made his escape. It was luckily done, as the *Poe* was enabled to give warning to the fleet of empty steamers coming down, and send them back out of danger. Nearly 500 musket bullets pierced the texas, pilot-house and cabin, and fifty-three holes were counted in one white skirt belonging to a lady passenger. Happily, the woman was not inside the garment, which had been cleaned and suspended upon the guards to dry. Not a person was hurt on the boat. The number of Confederates who reached the Illinois shore at Saline Creek is estimated by the citizens at fully 700. They were causing the utmost consternation, and the people were flying before them. Besides those who had crossed, the country on the Kentucky side for twelve miles is reported filled with guerrillas, who are conscripting, stealing and bushwhacking generally. The destination of the raiders is said to have been Elizabethtown, where they proposed to rescue the prisoners recently captured in Kentucky by a number of the Twenty-ninth Illinois infantry, at home on furlough. Failing to obtain these, the officer proposed to burn Elizabethtown to the ground. It is possible they have performed their threat before this, unless they have been met, and which it would be manifestly improper to make public, that Col. SCOTT, of the Ninth, commanding Confederate troops at Clinton, received a dispatch announcing the fact that BEAUREGARD had been dispatched from Richmond with 20,000 men to the relief of Atlanta. This will place him in command of the city. It seems that HOOD is only General *pro tem*.

Capture of a Rebel Mail.

From the Baltimore American.

RICH AND IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND.

The following are the particulars of the seizure of a large rebel mail, and the arrest of parties engaged in the violation of the law forbidding communication with the rebels. Policeman JARED D. KIDD, of the Middle District, some weeks since, while patrolling his beat, observed a wagon passing along Centre-street, and suspecting something wrong, hailed it. The driver, a man named ABRAM J. BIDDISON, residing in Baltimore County, about eight miles from the city stated that his wagon was loaded with guano; that he got it at a place near the Lexington market, and that he was to convey it to a place on the Belair road, about eight miles from the city. KIDD followed him until he stopped at the Franklin Hotel, corner of Hillen and High streets, where the driver fed his horses, and went in and regaled himself with a supper. KIDD, watching a favorable opportunity during BIDDISON'S absence, examined the contents of the wagon, and found that it consisted of one barrel, three half barrels, five boxes and several small packages, covered with canvass. The officer, however, failed to discover the smallest quantity of guano, and arresting BIDDISON, took him to the Central Police Station, leaving the horse, wagon and contents at the hotel yard.

He then reported to Capt. MITCHELL, when that officer, accompanied by Sergeant PRYOR, went to the hotel yard and examined the contents of the packages in the wagon, which consisted of brass screws, buttons, &c. Upon opening the half barrels they were found to be filled with military buttons, some of which are of the United States army pattern, and the others of the Virginia State stamp. Col. WOOLLEY, Provost-Marshal, was then made acquainted with the particulars of the arrest, and proceeding to the headquarters of the Police Marshal procured transportation for several squads of police, at the same time giving them orders to search certain houses. The result was that the goods with which the wagon was loaded were taken from the store of one RICHARD THOMPSON, on the north side of Fayette-street, near Howard, and he, as well as his quondam clerk, WILLIAM REESIDE, were taken into custody. They are now in the military prison. A further examination of the packages in the wagon showed that among the contents were twelve dozen soft felt hats, a large number of packages of clothing directed to prominent officers of the army and navy of the rebel States, 1,500 brass screws of various sizes, for small arms, and ordnance stores generally, 300 gross of military buttons of different patterns, and a considerable amount of valuable jewelry.

In one of the packages was a rebel mail, consisting of about five hundred letters, many of which were of recent date, and addressed to prominent officers of the rebel army and navy. The contents of these letters are really interesting, especially as they have been written by some of the most aristocratic residents of the city. Some contain photographs of the parties writing, with locks of hair, and other testimonials of regard and esteem, whilst the sentiments expressed are quite amusing. Some of the fair writers state that on the occasion of the late raid of the "Southern chivalry" into Maryland, they went to the city markets and laid in a most unusual supply of the delicacies of the season for the purpose of entertaining the aforesaid chivalry; but they didn't come. Others declare that during a whole night they seated themselves at the front in-doors, in the hope of hearing the clatter of the Confederate cavalry, in order that they might give them a real hospitable reception. Some of the letters give an exaggerated account of the late fight in Baltimore County, on the occasion of the late raid of the rebels, and detail the removal of coin, bank-notes and other valuables from the Baltimore banks, the Custom-house and the United States Quartermaster's office.

Col. WOOLLEY is in possession of the most undoubted evidence to the effect that five wagons, filled with contraband goods of the most valuable character, have left the store of THOMPSON, who remains in custody.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Mosby in the Valley—Attack on a Federal Wagon Train—The Escape of the Rebels—Gen. Early Expects Reinforcements.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 17, 1864.

About the only aggressive enemy in the Military Division is MOSBY, and the only dangerous place appears to be the rear of our army on its communication with this point.

Yesterday Lieut. J. S. WALKER and PHIL. DROYER, First United States Cavalry, riding a little in advance of a wagon train coming in, were attacked by a party of guerrillas three miles beyond Charlestown. At the first fire all four fell dead except Lieut. DROYER, who was mortally wounded.

The guerrillas rifled the persons of WALKER and his two companions, and fled without molesting the wagon train. Later in the day Lieut.-Col. PAGE, with a small escort, was chased by a large party of guerrillas from Charlestown to Halltown, only four miles from where the Colonel and one of his men made their escape, but the remainder of his party were captured.

Charlestown is full of able-bodied men, apparently citizens, who are undoubtedly engaged in these atrocities; and when Gen. SHERIDAN hangs a few of them, or holds Charlestown accountable for the safety of his trains and couriers, we may expect these outrages to close, not before.

The object of Gen. SHERIDAN'S present movement has been fully accomplished by the retreat of EARLY beyond Strasburgh. It was hoped in the outset to force EARLY to battle, in which case his destruction was sure, but by his rapid marches he has escaped.

Prisoners report that EARLY expected large reinforcements to meet him at Mount Jackson, where he would turn upon us and drive us out of the valley. Many of them assert that Lee is with those reinforcements in person, and they seem confidently to expect the war to be transferred to the North. As yet, however, the enemy shows no sign of having received any of these reinforcements. All stories of LONGSTREET or any other rebel, except MOSBY, being in Snicker's Gap, are wildly untrue.

I have already sent you a full account of the doings of this latter individual, from which it would appear he holds Snicker's Gap and the country generally.

With the exception of MOSBY'S guerrillas and the citizens of the country, there are no rebels north of Strasburg.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY—EARLY AT MOUNT JACKSON—THE COUNTRY STRIPPED AND DESOLATE.

LIDDLETOWN, Va., Sunday, Aug. 14,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

If my previous dispatches have been received, they have given you an outline of our own and the enemy's movements up to 9 A. M. of yesterday. Since that date nothing of any importance had transpired.

Gen. SHERIDAN still has his headquarters a mile and a half from town, and our troops are encamped on both sides of Cedar Run. The enemy has some force at Fisher's Hill, near Strasburgh, five miles distant, and some little skirmishing is going on between the two armies, but it is probable that the main body of EARLY'S force is as far away as Mount Jackson. When the rebel retreat began from Winchester, their trains were under guard of RANSOM'S division, and that officer had orders to proceed to Mount Jackson, which he did. Our pursuit of the rebels has been as rapid as possible, but they have succeeded in eluding us, and have got away uninjured with all their plunder, we having succeeded in capturing but a few prisoners.

Our loss has been very slight, as with the exception of a brisk skirmish at Opequan Creek, there has been no fighting of any consequence.

Some of the prisoners taken were overheard, last night, conversing among themselves of LEE'S moving to the valley with a large portion of his army, to carry the war North again. This was, doubtless, merely "whistling to keep their courage up," but all information received renders it not improbable that EARLY has been falling back to meet reinforcements, and that we may get a fight out of him yet.

The Valley of the Shenandoah has been almost completely stripped of its wheat crop, and as cattle, sheep and hogs have disappeared long ago, it is now more difficult to advance through it with an army than ever before. As it is impossible to glean any subsistence from the country, the supply question has already become the great vexation.

Our losses by the attack on our wagon train at Berryville, yesterday, were seventy-two wagons, over two hundred mules, and one hundred and fifty prisoners.

The Collision in the Erie Tunnel.

About 8 o'clock this morning a collision occurred in the tunnel of the Erie Railroad Company, between a passenger train of the Morris and Essex Railroad and an Erie freight train. The train on the Morris and Essex Railroad left Hoboken for Newark at fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock, consisting of a baggage car and three or four passenger cars. When about two-thirds of the distance through the tunnel the locomotive ran into a freight car on the Erie road, moving quite slowly in the same direction, smashing the rear car, which happened to be empty, and breaking the trucks and several platforms of other freight cars. The Morris and Essex locomotive was quite seriously broken, as was also the truck under the tender, both platforms of the baggage-car, and one or two platforms on the passenger-cars. HENRY PARKHURST, baggage-master, was slightly injured in one of his hips, and HENRY BONNELL, a brakeman, was injured in the shoulder. A peddler in the baggage-car was slightly cut about the face by broken glass, but no other person was injured as we could learn. On the Erie train the conductor and a brakeman, who were upon the rear car, heard the bell of the approaching locomotive and saved themselves from injury by leaping from the train.

The engineer of the Morris train states that no red light was displayed on the rear car of the train ahead of him, and he had no knowledge of its presence in the tunnel until the collision occurred. The tracks were obstructed by the debris, and no trains could pass either way until near noon, when the tunnel was cleared. No trains ran up the Morris Road until this afternoon, but after 2 o'clock it was believed the trains would run regularly, with the exception of the down mail train. The damage sustained by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company will not interfere with their regular business, but will prevent the use of the locomotive *Newark* for several days.—*Newark Advertiser, Aug. 16.*

A MURDEROUS REBEL MISSILE.—A young man named KINNEY, formerly a Trojan, but recently belonging to a Western regiment, reached this city yesterday, and is now stopping at No. 58 Franklin-street. He served for a long time under Gen. SHERMAN, and was wounded at the battle of Altoona. The circumstances attending his injuries are such as we do not recollect to have seen recorded during the war. Young KINNEY was shot in the lower part of the leg by a bullet—apparently an ordinary rifle ball. It lodged in the limb, but did not prevent his walking to the rear. He had just seated himself in an ambulance, half an hour after being hit, when the bullet exploded in his leg—shattering the limb terribly, making four distinct openings, and carrying away a quantity of bone. Despite the severe shock, the young hero traveled to his home in Troy, and is now under the care of one of our surgeons, with a chance of recovery.—*Troy Times, Aug. 11.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Pilots—Damages by the Tallahassee.

The following paper is in circulation among our merchants and other citizens. The pilots who suffered by the piracies of the *Tallahassee* are worthy subjects for practical sympathy:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

To the Board of Underwriters, Merchants and Citizens of New-York:

The recent capture of the Sandy Hook pilot-boats *James Funck*, No. 22, and *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, incites an appeal to your generosity to subscribe to a fund, for the purchase of new boats for the unfortunate pilots who were the owners of the captured vessels.

By this disaster, they have lost in a day the savings of years of toil and hardship in their arduous and dangerous profession; and as almost their entire fortunes were invested in their boats, the consequences to them are ruinous.

Whatever may be subscribed will be equally divided between the owners of the two boats, and it is earnestly hoped that for the credit of this great commercial metropolis, a sufficient sum may be collected to place them very soon in as good a position as they were before this calamity overtook them."

Subscriptions will be received by WEBB & BELL, shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. I., or at the Pilot-office, No. 69 South-street, New-York.

A Sword Presented to Admiral Farragut.

The members of the Union League Club, of this City, holding in high esteem the noble sailor who has proved his worth in many a hard sea-fight, and who has drawn to himself perhaps more than any other naval Commander the love and confidence of the people, wishing to convey to him an expression of their respect for him and appreciation of his many glorious deeds, had prepared and forwarded to him an elegantly wrought sword, accompanied by the following letter:

UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1864.

Admiral David G. Farragut, Commanding Western Gulf Squadron, &c.:

DEAR SIR: On the part of members of the Union League Club, allow us to present you with the accompanying sword.

Please accept it as a slight token of the high esteem in which you are held here by all, and an evidence of our appreciation of the brilliant services you have rendered to our common country.

With the assurance that you will always have our sympathies and best wishes, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
HENRY L. PIERSON,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
FRANK E. HOWE,
Committee on Presentation.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN received the sword and letter at New-Orleans, and forwarded them to the Admiral, sending also a very handsome and complimentary letter from himself. The Admiral, after replying to Gen. BOWEN, sent the following letter to the committee from the Union League Club:

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, WEST GULF SQUADRON,
OFF MOBILE, June 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication or scroll of presentation with the sword presented me by the Union League of New-York.

I was informed of its arrival in New-Orleans by a most courteous and flattering letter from Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, to whom I send you my answer, requesting him to say to the Union League that I received the sword with a full appreciation of the great honor thus conferred upon me. This letter will no doubt be laid before you in due course of time, but it gives me great pleasure to repeat to you, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for this testimonial of your high appreciation of my services to the country to which my whole life has been devoted.

Next to the feeling of having done your duty is that of knowing that your efforts are appreciated by your countrymen. I receive this gift as one of those gratifying evidences, and you may rest assured, gentlemen, that it will be duly cherished by

Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

To Messrs. HENRY L. PIERSON, THEO. ROOSEVELT, FRANK E. HOWE, Committee on Presentation.

Order of Good Samaritans.

The annual convocation of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans, a temperance organization, and one which not only allows ladies the right of membership, but also a voice in all the proceedings of its meetings, commenced at No. 195 Bowery, on Wednesday morning. The Order is now in excellent condition and has received some three hundred new members during the past year. Delegates of both sexes, representing delegates from the five Grand Lodges, and the forty minor ones into which the Order is divided—were present. Mr. CHARLES A. GUINARD presided, and the proceedings were conducted in private—none being admitted except members in possession of the "degree." The convocation will continue in session until Saturday.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company have notified the City authorities that they intend to charge $50 per annum for each gas lamp used by the City after the 1st of September. The present price is $25 per lamp. The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company have no contract with the City; consequently, if the rise in price is not paid, a number of our streets will be in darkness.

PLEASURE BAY EXCURSION.—The Bogert Club, Mr. E. R. WUNDER, President, made an excursion to Pleasure Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., one mile from Long Branch, a few days since. The party, on their return to this City, report fine crab-fishing, delightful sailing, a superabundance of oysters and a good time generally.

PERSONAL.—The gallant Col. TRACY, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, who was wounded on Sunday last while leading a brigade, will arrive in this city this (Friday) morning. Proper arrangements for his reception have been made by Col. HOWE, the Massachusetts State Agent.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—THOMAS CONNERS, aged 78 years, residing at No. 164 First-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally fell from the roof of the building to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

Signor Brignoli Declines to Answer Certain Questions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John A. Godfrey vs. Pasquale Brignoli.—This was an action to recover $1,500 for legal services, Signor Brignoli being about to depart for Europe, an order was obtained to examine him *de bene esse* as a witness in his own behalf. Yesterday morning counsel for plaintiff appeared in court and made a motion that Brignoli be compelled to answer certain questions which had been put to him in the course of a cross-examination.

Signor Brignoli was asked his age, which he stated was 36. He also freely informed counsel that he was born in Naples, and went on the stage in the year 1850, but on being asked what had been his occupation previous to taking up the profession of an opera singer, he expressed great indignation, and absolutely refused to answer. The Judge said that all such questions must come up and be argued when the case was tried, and he therefore declined to make Brignoli divulge his antecedents. P. J. Joachimsen and John A. Godfrey for plaintiff; Larocque & Barlow for defendants.

A Limited Divorce Granted to Mrs. Barrow, the Actress.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Emma D. Barrow vs. James M. Barrow.—This action was brought to obtain a limited divorce. The parties are both members of the theatrical profession. Plaintiff claimed that defendant had abandoned her, and that from incompatibility of temper, and other causes, it was impossible for them to live together. Defendant denied the abandonment, and alleged that he had provided a home for his wife in Baltimore, but she refused to live there.

The matter having been referred to Ex-Judge MITCHEL, he reported in favor of the plaintiff, and a decree was entered yesterday morning, granting a limited divorce to the plaintiff, giving her an allowance of $400 per annum, and enjoining the defendant from attempting to control her professional income.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81.C.	108⅜	100	Canton Co.	37½
37,000	do	108⅜	850	Quick. M. Co.	84½
5,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	109⅜	200	do	84⅝
130,000	do	109⅞	100	do....b5	83½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71...R.	100	100	do....s30	84⅜
25,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	94⅞	200	do	84⅜
5,000	do	94⅜	100	do....b30	85
1,000	Va. State 6s	55¼	600	Mar. Min. Co.	42¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	100	do....b3	43¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	137	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅝
4,096	Ohio & Miss. C.	51¼	250	do	130½
5,000	do	51⅜	500	Erie Railway	112½
50,000	do	51¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	69
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	35	Erie R. Pref.	110½
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79	133	100	do	110½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	132	100	do	110⅞
4,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	117	100	Hud. Riv. R.	133
1,000	do	116¼	200	do....b30	133⅞
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	133	1100	Reading R.	137⅛
2,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	109	350	M. S. & N. I. R.	92
500	do	110½	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	146½
5,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	103¾	100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	132
1,000	T.&W. 1st M. Ex	103⅝	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131¾
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.	64	400	do	132⅛
1,000	Gal & C. 1st M. Ex	128	400	do	132¼
4,000	do	125	100	do....b10	132¼
5,000	P. Ft. W.&C. 1st	129	100	do	132½
5,000	P. Ft. W.&C. 2d	115½	600	do....b10	132⅝
1,000	Chi.&Alt. 1st M.	115	200	do	132⅝
1,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.	103	300	do	132⅝
2,000	Mil.&St.P. 1st M.	94	67	Chi. & N. W.	57¼
40	Irving Bank	100¼	100	do....b60	58
150	Del. & H. C. Co.	209⅜	200	do	57⅞
50	do	209⅜	67	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91¾
300	Cum. Coal Pref.	62	550	do	91¾
100	do	62⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	113⅝
1600	do	62⅜	100	do....b30	114
40	P., F. W. & C.	116	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	69¾
100	do	115¾	200	do....b10	70

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	108⅝	400	M. S. & N.I.R.	91⅞
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109⅜	600	do....b30	92¼
40,000	do	109⅞	100	M. S. & N.I.G.	147
25,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C.	94⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113¾
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		200	do....b30	113⅜
	Oct. & April	109⅜	100	Ill. C.R. Scrip	132¼
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	51¼	800	do	132⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	61¼	100	do....s10	132¼
200	do	61⅜	500	do	132⅜
200	Erie Railway	112½	100	do	132⅜
100	do	112⅜	50	do	132¼
50	Erie R. Pref.	110¼	100	do....b15	132⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co.	84	41	Chic.&N.W.R.	57
100	do	83½	100	do	57⅛
400	do	83	300	C. & N. W. Pref.	90⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	132⅜	100	do	90⅞
200	do	132⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	113¼
100	Reading R.	137⅛	51	P.,Ft.W. & C.	115½
200	do....b30	137⅛	400	do	116
500	do	137	100	do....b30	116⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$600	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	132¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	51⅜	300	do....s3	132½
25,000	do....s3	51	100	do....b3	132¼
10,000	do	51	100	do....c	132½
200	Erie Railway	112⅜	200	do	132⅝
300	do....b4	112⅝	100	do....b4	132⅜
100	do....s3	112⅜	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅛
100	do....c	112⅜	300	Chi. & R. Isl.	113⅜
100	do	112⅜	100	do....b3	113⅜
100	do	112⅜	100	do	113⅜
300	Hudson Riv. R.	132⅜	100	do....snw	113⅜
300	do....s3	132⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	57⅛
100	do	132⅜	100	do....b3	57¼
400	Reading R.	137⅜	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr....c	91
200	do....s3	137⅜	100	do	91
200	do....c	137⅜	500	P., F. W. & C.	116
100	do....b5	137⅜	300	Quick. M. Co.	84⅝
100	do	137⅜	100	do....b5	84⅝
300	M. S. & N.I.R.	91⅞	300	do	84⅝
200	do....b3	92	200	do	84⅜
500	do....s10	91⅞	200	do....c	84½
300	do....s3	91⅞	200	do....b3	84⅝
100	do....c	91⅞	200	Mariposa M. Co.	43
100	Cumb. Coal Co....b3	61⅜	600	do	42¾
100	do	61⅜	500	do	42⅞
100	do....s3	61⅜	200	do....s3	42⅝
200	do	61⅜	200	do	42⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C....b10	51	700	M. S. & N. I.	91⅞
10,000	do	50⅞	100	do....s3	91⅞
10,000	do	51	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	113
100	Erie Railway....s3	112⅛	100	Chi.&N.W.Pref.	90¾
200	do	112⅛	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	69½
1300	do	112⅛	200	Cum. Coal Co.	61
800	Reading R.	136⅞	500	do....s3	61
300	do	136⅞	100	do....b3	61
400	do....b5	136⅞	400	Quicksilv. Min.	82½
200	Ill. Cen. R.	131⅞	100	do	82⅝
100	do	131⅞	200	do....b30	83
100	Chi. & Mil. R.	78⅞			

THURSDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, 16th inst., the total of which was telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 16, 1864.

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 9.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$18,323,592	$18,323,592
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	172,353,500	167,684,000
7-30's, convertible into 1881	77,965,400	82,481,900
5-20 years' 6 per cents	510,756,900	510,756,900
10-40 years' 5 per cents	75,868,800	75,290,800
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$885,358,192	$884,634,192
Deposits at 6 per cent	52,821,689	54,062,509
Treasury Certificates, 6s	186,162,000	180,591,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	16,480,000	16,480,000
Two-year coupon 5s	79,577,602	80,933,602
Three-year 6s, compound	41,360,000	38,400,000
New 7-30 per cents	14,291,950	9,854,450
Total Currency interest	$435,013,141	$424,841,562
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,569
Fractional Notes	24,017,842	23,546,594
Due Creditors	$83,472,000	
Less on hand	11,674,359—71,797,641	66,009,748
Old Debt, interest ceased	367,170	367,170,000
Total free of interest	$529,343,222	$523,174,082
Total of all Debt	$1,849,714,555	$1,832,649,835

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr. FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,792,867,040	$73,425,240
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,554
July 18	1,796,208,306	74,758,047
July 26	1,805,523,564	73,650,529
Aug. 2	1,837,492,170	76,418,305
Aug. 9	1,832,649,835	74,871,669
Aug. 16	1,849,714,555	76,088,165
Increase 42 days	$56,847,515	$2,662,925
Average daily increase of Principal		$1,353,988

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were again firm and in active request at the Stock Exchange to-day, while the subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₩ cents., interest in Currency and principal convertible at the end of three years into 5-20 Gold-bearing Stock, continue large at the National Banks and other Agencies of the Government. Treasury Certificates are steady at 94⅞ ₩ cent. The price of Gold, early in the day, was 1@1½ ₩ cent. higher than yesterday, on various rumors in the Gold Room of raids, &c., and assisted by the free demand of yesterday to pay into the Custom-house; but at the close the sales fell off to 257, or ½ ₩ cent. advance on Wednesday.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares speculated in at the Stock Board are weaker at the close of the day than on Wednesday, with a very few exceptions, among which is Illinois Central Scrip. The volume of speculation continues moderate, owing in part, no doubt, to the absence in the country of a large number of Brokers and speculators. Last season this cause was not felt so much on the market, as there was more than sufficient buoyancy left to induce large orders by letter and telegraph from the watering places. It remains to be seen whether a change can be wrought in favor of an active movement before the return of the absentees in September.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railways left off dull and lower, and the Miscellaneous Shares lower by 2 ₩ cent. on Quicksilver. Gold fell off to 257 ₩ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅝	108⅝	Mich. Central	139	139
U. S. 5-20's	109⅝	109⅞	Mich. Southern	91⅞	91⅞
N. Y. Central	131⅜	130⅝	Illinois Cen	131	131⅝
Erie	112⅝	112⅛	Pittsburgh	112⅝	113
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	115⅝	115½
Hudson	132⅜	132⅜	Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜
Canton	37	36⅞	Reading	137⅜	136⅞
Treas. Cer., new	95	94⅞	Quicksilver	84⅝	82⅝
Toledo	132⅜	132⅜	Cum'land Coal	61⅜	61
Northwest	57	57	Mariposa	42⅝	42¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅜	50⅞	N. West Pref.	91	90⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	115½
Merchants'	108	Bank of the Republic	104
Mechanics'	109½	Irving	100
Union	115	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	101
Merchants' Exchange	99	Commonwealth	101
State of New-York	116	Import. & Traders'	101
Commerce	107	Park	138
Ocean	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	102½
N. Y. Cen. Real Es'te	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, new	103
Erie 1sts, '68	120	Lac. & W. bonds	112½
Erie 2ds, '79	133	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	103½
Erie 3ds, '83	130½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103½
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	75
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Gal. & Chi. extended	124
Hud. R. 1sts '69	115½	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	114
Hud. R. 3ds '75	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Hud. R. Bonds	100½	N. J. Cen. 1sts	105
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	129
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. '69 & '73	136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	139	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds	106
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Mich. S. 2ds	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115
Ill. Central '75	133	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	114
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	85	Atlantic & G. W.	102½

NATIONAL BANKS—JULY QUARTER.

Loans and discounts	$70,746,513
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,694,049
Expense account	502,341
Remittance and other cash items	5,057,122
Due from National Banks	15,935,730
Due from other banks	17,337,558
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities	92,530,500
Bills of other banks	5,344,172
Specie and other lawful money	42,283,797
Other items	842,017
Aggregate	$252,273,803
Capital stock paid in	$75,213,945
Surplus funds	1,120,910
Notes in circulation	25,825,665
Deposits	119,288,453
Unpaid dividends	125,785
Due to National Banks	17,303,673
Due to other banks	10,078,132
Profits	3,094,330
Other items	213,708
Aggregate	$252,273,803

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL—469 BANKS.

Maine	$1,862,975	Ohio	9,10,5805
New-Hampshire	550,000	Indiana	3,422,664
Vermont	1,190,141	Michigan	1,114,243
Massachusetts	13,775,635	Wisconsin	858,160
Rhode Island	500,000	Minnesota	250,000
Connecticut	3,977,555	Illinois	2,828,365
New-York	19,066,808	Iowa	832,900
New-Jersey	1,513,670	Kansas	82,000
Pennsylvania	9,203,417	Missouri	1,605,370
Delaware	100,000	Kentucky	200,000
Maryland	1,560,000	Tennessee	250,000
Dist. of Columbia	500,000	Louisiana	500,000
Virginia	95,205	Nebraska Terri'y	30,000
West Virginia	155,510		
Total			$75,213,945

The foregoing figures are from the official quarterly statement, of date July 4, issued by the United States Comptroller of the Currency. The circulation thus far, it will be noticed, is only one-third the organized capital.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,946,897 94, including for Customs, $420,713; on account of Loan, 10.40 Bonds, $38,500; 7.30 Notes, $60,000; payments, $3,894,257 94; balance, $21,024,447 09.

Economize your Greenbacks.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

The financial feature of the week has been the rise in Government Securities without an advance in other stocks or in gold, showing an improved confidence in our national affairs, and a decided improvement as regards our currency. Our importing merchants are complaining that their sales as yet, for the Fall trade, are next to nothing, and they are to say that they wish their goods were back to Europe. They are beginning to understand that the American people do not see the wisdom of paying three prices for goods, even in greenbacks, when that money will pay their debts and buy gold-bearing bonds at prices below peace and specie paying times.

The people are wise in economizing now when economy is conducive to such great results. It is easier to save money in paper money times, by abstaining from unnecessary purchases and laying aside the currency, than it is in specie-paying times; and those who lavishly part with their money because it is only greenbacks, will at no distant day see the error they have been led into.

Purchase no merchandise that can be dispensed with. If you owe a debt, pay it now while paper money is so abundant; and any surplus you have, put into the Government Securities now while they can be had at less than former peace and specie-paying prices.

A short time will restore prices of merchandise and Stocks, including our Federal Bonds, to their standard, and our national credit will be in the ascendency. There are palpable signs of a change in this direction near at hand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12½ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 18—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 6,038 bbls. Flour, 28,629 bushels Wheat, 34,472 bushels Corn, 107 bushels Rye, 75,583 bushels Oats, 1,119 pkgs. Provisions, and 348 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand, at uniform prices. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c.@48c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, at advancing rates; Middlings, $1 78@$1 79 ₩ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active and has advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last amount to 26,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 45; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90 @$10 15; and for September and October delivery on private terms; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 20@$10 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₩ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 45
Extra State	9 75	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 20	@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@16 00

Southern Flour is more active and steady; sales since our last 1,800 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better to-day; sales 800 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 146,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 42@$2 47; Red Western at $2 30@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 34@$2 36; Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 34; Chicago Spring at $2 05@$2 34 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair request at higher prices; sales since our last, 54,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 55 for mixed Western; $1 56 for high mixed co., and $1 52 for unsound ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet and depressed at $1 80@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97½c.@98½c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ₩ bushel. Canada Peas are selling in lots at $2 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in request, at $1 25 @$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand and buoyant in price. 400 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at auction at $1 08@$1 11 ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ₩ gallon. Tar at $17@$18 50 ₩ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue inactive at previous quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@53½c.; Refined Petroleum at 67c.@89c. free, and 86c.@87c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed again to-day, and prices have declined slightly. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last, 2,600 bbls., at $40@$40 25 for New Mess; $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38@$38 50 for Prime Mess; $37 for Thin Mess, $41 for cheap Mess and $36@$36 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do.; and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales of 250 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and unsettled. Lard is in less demand at former rates; sales since our last, 2,150 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@22½c., and very choice, at 22¾c., and for all August at 23c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in slack request, at $22@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$20 for Plain Mess, $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams at $26 @$29 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand, especially for export, at 45c.@51c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in less request, at 18c.@26c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, notice, thus: "Continued light receipts and moderately active demand have been the prevailing features in the Butter market for the past week, the cause of which is the high prices that are ruling the country, and the very hot weather, which, together, have had the effect of keeping the shippers out of market. In the early part of the week some sales were made of strictly fine firkins, at 52c.@52½c. ₩ lb., but this was exceptional. At the close the market remains dull and heavy at quotations. Orange and Sussex fresh pails are in good demand, and have advanced to 60c. ₩ lb.]

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—₩ lb.	55	@60
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—₩ lb.	50	@55
State—firkins—Yellow—₩ lb.	48	@50
State—half-firkin tubs—₩ lb.	48	@50
State—Welch tubs—₩ lb.	45	@48
Western firkins—Yellow—₩ lb.	42	@45
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins	45	@48
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs	—	@—
State firkins—Light colored	42	@45
Western firkins—Light colored	40	@42
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	36	@38

The demand for Cheese the past week has fallen off considerably. Owing to the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, and the not very favorable advices from Europe, shippers are not able to meet the views of receivers, and until there is some concession on the part of receivers, not much business can be transacted. The market closes firm but inactive, at quotations;

State Dairies, factory made, fine	24@25½
State Dairies, factory made, fair to good	23@24
State Dairies, extra quality	22@23
State Dairies, fair to good	18@21
Western Reserve, good to prime	16@20
English Dairy—Eastern	19@21
English Dairy—Western	18@20
Pineapple	18@21
Orange County, flat skimmed	16@17

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand and buoyant; sales since our last 1,080 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 20c.@24½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 23c.@29c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 76,000 lbs., at 18¾c.@19½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $1 78 @$1 81 ₩ gallon. The market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Are heavy and drooping. For Liverpool, the engagements include 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d.; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.@7½d.; 100 bales Hemp at 20s.; 100 tons Logwood at 22s. 6d.; 58 casks Turpentine at 32s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 50 bbls. Pork at 4s., and 100 boxes Bacon at 35s. For London, 1,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. For Bristol, 25 hogsheads Tallow at 25s. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark with 26,000 bushels Wheat at 6s., and if to the Continent 10 per cent. additional. For Antwerp, a Norwegian brig with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $10 50@$11 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11@$11 25 for Red Winter; $11.50@$12 for White; $12 25@$12 75 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales could not be effected unless at lower prices: No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $2 02 to arrive; Winter Red Indiana and Michigan at $2 28@$2 30, on the spot. CORN held at $1 40@$1 48 for No. 1 and 2. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Flour, 60c.@62c.; Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 12c. to New-York. *Shipped by Railroad*—844 bbls. Flour.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 2½c.; sales at $1 97 for No. 1, and $1 79. CORN firm at $1 27 for No. 1, and $1 24½ for No. 2. OATS firm at 65c.@65½c. WHISKY higher; sales at $1 73@$1 74½. *Receipts*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn and 100,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN—Sales No. 2 at $1 35. OATS quiet, at 82c.@83c. WHISKY firmer: sales at $1 76. CANAL FREIGHTS easier—To New-York, Wheat, 21½c.; Corn, 19c.; Oats, 12½c. *Lake Imports*—2,689 bbls. Flour, 43,007 bush. Wheat, 24,012 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—73,000 bush. Wheat, 58,750 bush. Corn, 18,250 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 17—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, and in moderately fair demand. WHEAT dull; sales, No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2; all other grades neglected. CORN more active and a shade easier; sales, No. 2 at $1 34½@$1 35. OATS more active and a shade easier. WHISKY firm at $1 76@$1 78.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space: This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE C. HAYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household, and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 251 Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a willing, capable girl; is trustworthy and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer, respectful and neat; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Is a good washer and ironer; no objections to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 625 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL, A Protestant; is a good plain cook and a good baker; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of the child from its birth; first-class reference given. Inquire at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; kind to children, quick at the needle. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SALESWOMAN of five years' experience as such; good references. Call on or address No. 65 West 30th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day or week; country preferred. Call at No. 251 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman. Call at No. 48 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YANKEE OF GOOD ADDRESS, 40 years of age, thoroughly educated, honest, temperate and industrious, having his sight somewhat injured by writing, would like a situation as usher, conductor or overseer. Whosoever favoring him with employment will find the right man in the right place. Address W. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man, in the country; he thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses, &c.; can also take charge of garden, cow, &c., if required; never used tobacco nor strong drink; a quiet place desired. Call on or address S. T., at No. 9 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION as cashier, clerk or collector; has had some years' experience; can give the best City references. Address H. H., Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, or to take care of horses in stabling; country preferred. Inquire at No. 19 Robinson-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman, with good reference. Call or address No. 214 West Twenty-first-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his business in all its branches. Address W., No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SALESMAN, of five years' experience as such. Call or address No. 65 West 30th-st., third floor. Good reference.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced person, fond of children, to take charge of an infant. A desirable and permanent position is offered to a suitable applicant. None but first-class replies and references will receive attention. Address Box No. 3,386 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 YEARS of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. The best of references required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,534 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City references required. Apply at No. 80 East 23d-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; must be thoroughly experienced and come well recommended; English or German preferred. Apply at No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., in the store, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN PIANO-FORTE-maker; one who has a general knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at No. 218 Sullivan-st.
TAYLOR & DUPUY.

WANTED—A LAD OF THIRTEEN TO SIXTEEN years; must reside in the City and write a good business hand. Address Box No. 1,918 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT IN our shirt department; apply by letter only. JOHN A. DAVIES & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Warren-st.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT ENTRY CLERK. Apply to OGDEN & BLEWETT, No. 325 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO FIRES.—BY request of property-owners and the members of the Fire Department, for the spreading of alarm in case of fires occurring in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards and vicinity, until the Twenty-second-street Tower shall be rebuilt, arrangements have been made to ring the bell of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth-avenue, for fires occurring in the First, Fourth and Fifth Fire Districts.

In case of fire in the vicinity mentioned, citizens may cause immediate alarm to be given by notice at the Police Station-houses, in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, Thirty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and in Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, which will be immediately communicated by telegraph to the Headquarters and to the City Fire Telegraph Station at the City Hall, and thence to the several Fire-Bell Towers throughout the City.

By order of
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertaiment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHARFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE, }

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynne.

WALLACK'S—Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year	$3 00	Five copies 1 year	$12 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year	22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year	$2 00	Five copies 1 year	$8 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year..........25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Secretary Stanton, this morning, puts us in possession of the details of Gen. Grant's movements north of the James, on Monday and Tuesday last. Gen. Grant announces in an official dispatch, which has been delayed in transmission, that the result of the fighting was favorable, and that the enemy were driven back with the loss of about 400 prisoners, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Among the former were two Brigadier-Generals. Our total loss from the crossing of the river up to Tuesday, was about 1,000 in killed and wounded.

On Tuesday it seems Gen. Sheridan's cavalry had a very sharp engagement near Front Royal with two brigades of rebel cavalry and one division of rebel infantry, in which the enemy were completely routed by a charge led by the invincible Custer, and in which our forces captured two stands of colors, 24 officers, and 250 privates.

The attack upon Dalton by the rebel Gen. Wheeler has been gloriously repulsed. The Union force numbered but four hundred men, while the rebel force is stated to have been five thousand cavalry, with six pieces of artillery. Wheeler sent in a demand for the surrender of the garrison, couched in his usual phrase, to which Col. Lieboldt replied that he was placed there to defend the place, and not to surrender it. Our troops retired to their defences, and successfully resisted the enemy's attack until reinforcements arrived from Chattanooga, when they rallied from their works, and a brisk engagement ensued, which was ended by an impetuous charge by the Fourteenth United States Colored Regiment, Col. Morgan, when the enemy broke and fled in all directions. The damage to the railroad was very slight, and is already repaired.

Another chapter of the *Tallahassee's* cowardly piracies is at hand, as well as another specimen of British neutrality. Our dispatches this morning give further lists of her depredations upon unarmed coasting vessels, and also announce that she has arrived at Halifax, and was yesterday coaling from a vessel lying alongside of her in the harbor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the *North American*, via Quebec, covering dates to Aug. 4, reached this City yesterday. Her dates are not so late by three days as those by the *Asia*, and they contain nothing of special interest.

The mass State Peace Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, and was moderately well attended. Vallandigham was the chief attraction, and made one of his characteristic speeches, thoroughly impregnated with venomous falsehoods. The proposition to appoint a delegation to Chicago was finally voted down.

It may be well to state that the "American Consul in Alexandria," who has had some misunderstanding with the Egyptian Government, is not Mr. Charles Hale, of Boston, the Consul-General of our Government for Egypt. Mr. Hale had not arrived in Egypt at the period of the transaction referred to, having been detained in England and France by important business relating to his charge in Egypt. The coloring of the only account we yet have of the transaction in question may be well regarded as making the worst of the matter, as it is given us by the correspondent of the London *Times*.

The Circleville *Union* says that on Monday last, three house-breakers were killed at Lancaster while forcing an entrance into the house of a soldier's wife, by a wounded soldier, whom the woman's hospitality had made welcome the evening previous. One of the burglars was recognized as the lady's brother-in-law. She had just received $500 from her husband in the army, and it is supposed that was the temptation which brought the men on their evil and disastrous errand.

The Mayor and Comptroller, as members of the Street Cleaning Commission, met yesterday to consider new propositions from D. D. Badger, to clean the streets. The City Inspector was absent from sickness, and for this reason nothing would have been done had it not been at once observed that Mr. Badger's proposal omitted (but whether purposely or not is not known) the removal of ashes and garbage. This fatal defect led to the immediate rejection of the proposals, which were the same as Mr. Badger's former offer in respect to street cleaning, except that the special conditions to secure free dumping grounds, ample use of Croton, &c., were left out.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 2 P. M., yesterday, but failing of a quorum, adjourned without day.

The Metropolitan Gas Company have notified the City authorities that from Sept. 1 their charge will be $50 per year for each street lamp—just double the present price. No contract exists with them. Their district is that part of the City between the rivers and Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets. The Manhattan is the only Gas Company now under contract with the City. The contract extends to 1868, at $15 per lamp.

Government Stocks yesterday were firm and in demand. The Railways were dull and rather lower. Gold was higher early in the day, but closed 257 as against 256½ on Wednesday.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday, and generally firmer. Provisions [illegible] quiet. Pork was depressed. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Leather, Fish, Petroleum, Cotton and Whisky. Freights were quiet, and rates declining.

What is an Honorable Peace?

"An honorable peace" is becoming a pet phrase of the Copperheads. It figures constantly in their party organs, and is finding a place in all their party platforms. The Copperhead State Convention of Maine just held, took pains to inlay it in three successive resolutions. They resolved that "the only hope of securing *an honorable peace* is by expelling the present corrupt, imbecile and revolutionary Administration;" that "the Administration is manifestly incapable of negotiating *an honorable peace*," and that they "are in favor of *an honorable peace* at the earliest practicable moment." It is high time to understand what this qualifying term *honorable* means.

The man would be accounted an imbecile who should talk of an honorable peace with the highwayman whose pistol was at his heart, or with the incendiary whose torch was at his roof. If he did not choose to fight he might parley, and induce his enemy to hold off by consenting to all demands. But it would be absurd to style a deliverance thus obtained an honorable peace. It might be a necessity, but it would be a humiliating one at best. In meeting the violence of outlaws, the question is not how to save your honor, but how to save your life. You may buy off the villains by a surrender of your property, if you do not like to play the man by self-defence; but the moment you begin to prate about your honor you make yourself not simply a coward but a fool. An honorable peace presupposes a respectable cause, or at least, a respectable color of a cause for the war, and a respectable standing in the parties to it. It may be a hard bargain for one of these parties, against whom the fortune of the war has turned; but it necessarily implies, if not equal power on both sides, at least an equal *status*.

The war with the self-styled "Southern Confederacy" has been prosecuted by our Government on the sole ground that this organization was a rebellion, pure and simple. President Lincoln, as the head of the Government, has been fighting traitors banded to destroy the Government which he had sworn to defend and preserve. All the supporters of the Government have recognized that there could be no peace with these traitors but in their submission to the Government, or else in their absolute independence. That has been the only real issue in the war. The Government could know no other, for its first duty is the maintenance of its constitutional authority, which is its vital essence. It is this alone which has made its prosecution of the war right. It is this alone which has made the resistance of the rebels wrong. The Government is not fighting for its honor, but for its life. The rebels are not fighting for their honor, but to be "let alone" in their crime. The only truly "honorable peace" possible must come from a vindication of vital authority on the one side, and a submission to constitutional duty on the other.

The Copperheads do not claim that there is any way of consummating this vindication and this submission but through force; and because they are no longer in favor of force, they now habitually avoid all allusion to either the vindication of authority or the duty of submission. They have dropped the word rebellion altogether. In these Maine resolutions not the remotest inkling is given that the war is one between the Government and a rebellion. The national trouble is styled simply "a fratricidal and calamitous war, the result of the political ascendancy in power of fanatical factions and extremists"—implying that there is wrong, and a similar wrong, in both parties to the war. Instead of presenting the struggle as one between a causeless revolt and a government compelled to defend its authority and its life, the two sides are put in the same category, and treated as entirely equal. The term "honorable peace," in the mouths of Copperheads, must mean something else then than what the phrase conveys to a national man who believes in the supremacy of the National Government. We have yet to learn what this something else is, unless it be the peace of national death—the peace which the assassin grants his victim.

It is certain that the men with whom we are at war declared their independence of the Government before a blow was struck at them; and it is just as certain that up to this hour they have not abated that declaration one iota. The most recent utterances of Jeff. Davis and of the rebel Congress have been as decided and as emphatic as ever for a continuance of the war, until the independence of the "Confederacy" is acknowledged. The last popular election held within the limits of the rebellion, though it took place in North Carolina, which has always been deemed the least disloyal State of the South, developed an overwhelming majority for Gov. Vance, who was pledged to the support of Confederate independence. The rebels, universally, both leaders and people, recognize no peace possible, but either that of unqualified independence, or that of unqualified submission to the Federal Government. They understand the original issue, and the inevitable sequences of the war too well to think of the possibility of anything else. Not even their anxiety to further the interests of the Copperheads can induce any of them, except the miserable squad on the Canada border, to pretend that there is any chance for a compromise. With a manliness worthy of a better cause, they steadily refuse to lend themselves to such despicable decoys as this party phrase of an "honorable peace." They have but one idea of an honorable peace, and that is the destruction of the Union, just as loyal men have but one idea of an honorable peace, which is the salvation of the Union.

The Copperhead idea of an honorable peace, as something intermediate between governmental authority and rebel independence, is a mere figment of the imagination. It has no support either in fact or in reason. There is no such thing as reducing it to any specific proposition that will stand examination for an instant, and this is never attempted. It can only take the form of an empty phrase, just specious enough to beguile the inconsiderate into a tolerance of a peace policy which, in its true aspect, would be detestable. An honorable peace, in Copperhead parlance, means simply *peace at any price*. It is a euphemism for capitulation to treason and national death.

The Tallahassee—Cheering Prospects for the Pirate Interest.

Semmes played no braggart's part when he promised his friends in England to have a new ship at his disposal before the lapse of many weeks. The *Tallahassee*, after having destroyed between sixty and seventy merchant ships and fishing smacks, in four or five days' time, yesterday reached the port of Halifax in safety. There she will coal, and, if necessary, refit. There her officers and crew, who have the fortune—many of them—to hail from the Province of Nova Scotia, will be feasted and coddled with proverbial Blue-nose hospitality. And thence she will steam out in due course—probably making a short cruise along the neutral maritime fishing-grounds off the Newfoundland and Labrador coast, and thereafter steering as directly as may be for the main North Atlantic highway to the English Channel.

Our blockading squadron at Wilmington will, of course, be charmed to hear that this bold privateer has made that port three times as a fast Clyde-built merchantman; that she has taken in and out cargoes of several million dollars value; and that after discharging her freight a few weeks ago, she was put into condition, furnished, and armed as a vessel of war, such as scores of our ill-fated merchantmen have already found her.

Without reverting to the question whether this blockade-runner might not have been captured on any one of the five occasions (thrice in and twice out,) when she passed our squadron without any armament, we shall not be deemed obtrusive when we say that if fast Clyde-built steamers can thus run into Wilmington as merchantmen and come out as armed privateers with the same facility which has marked the movements of the *Tallahassee*, we shall have a fleet of pirates on our coast in six months, sufficient to sweep our commerce from the seas. Let it be noted that the *Tallahassee*, little more than a month ago, was an ordinary blockade-runner, reported at Bermuda on her outward passage. Let it, at least, be reckoned among the probabilities, that within that month half a dozen vessels, of precisely similar construction and outfit, *may* have run the blockade, and *may* now be fitting out for the pirate service, and that every one of such craft that escapes may cost the commerce of the United States a loss of fifty million dollars before her career is ended. The belief—whoever cherishes it—that these piratical vessels cannot be manned, is founded on a delusion. The maritime British provinces of the Northeast coast could themselves man a fleet of fifty such vessels as the *Tallahassee*. The lower colonies have a large seafaring population, needy, greedy, courageous, unscrupulous, and anything but well-disposed to the cause of the United States. From this class, which has a special standing grievance against the United States, dating from the Fishery dispute, men can be had; and *they will be had*, just as fast as new piratical craft slip out through the blockade.

France and England may close their ports against the building and outfit of war vessels for the rebel navy, as effectually as our agents abroad may desire. But how are these Powers to stop ordinary merchantmen from clearing as the *Tallahassee* and others have cleared in scores almost every week since the war broke out? It is manifest that the business of fitting out a rebel fleet is transferred from Laird's yard, at Birkenhead, to the only considerable rebel port—thanks to Farragut—now left open. It is equally clear that the task of checking the further progress of this business is now taken out of the hands of Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton, and our active agents abroad, and that it henceforth lies mainly with our blockading fleet to say whether all the great maritime highways are to be overrun with fast-sailing, lightly-armed, easily-manned piratical cruisers. It is needless, until this blockade is made altogether a different thing from what it is to-day, to talk of chasing the pirates from the seas. They will multiply faster than they can be destroyed, were every one of our war-vessels a *Kearsarge*, and every one of our Commanders a Winslow—which they are not. Semmes will probably have possession of the *Tallahassee* and her Blue-nose crew in a month or little more from the present time, unless, indeed, some providential occurrence should throw her in the way of one or two of the pursuing vessels.

The practical duty of the hour, meanwhile, points more directly to Wilmington than to Halifax, as the sphere of immediate action.

The Fremont Demonstration.—It is pretty generally understood that Fremont is to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency, and somebody else nominated in his place at Buffalo. His name does not prove to be the tower of strength it was expected to prove. He fails to rally to his support all the patriotism, all the virtue, all the public spirit of the country. Even the Germans do not come up to the work as it was supposed they would. On the whole, Fremont is a dead failure, and must be taken out of the way. Wilkes' *Spirit* discovered over a month ago that the movement was merely a tender on McClellan, and refused to be a party to it any longer. Its example has been very extensively followed since.

Who is to be the next "victim" remains to be seen. There are several martyrs still on hand and quite a number of persons, disgusted with Mr. Lincoln and willing, if required, to sacrifice themselves to the public good. Why not put John Cochrane a peg higher? Give him a nomination for the Presidency, and he might be induced to stump the country *gratis*. The experiment may be worth trying.

The Progress of Recruiting.

The practical evidence accumulating daily in the hands of Mr. Blunt at his recruiting quarters forms a painful commentary on the repeal of the commutation clause of the Conscription Act. The offers made for recruits by wealthy persons who wish to anticipate the draft are in many cases so extravagantly large that in comparison with these offers, the bounty which the Volunteer Committee are in a position to offer, becomes contemptibly mean. The committee, in fact, are driven out of the substitute market altogether by reason solely of the absence of a commutation limit. The men are there. Recruits—healthy, willing recruits—can be had; but they must have their little game of speculation before enlisting. Thus a healthy recruit had just concluded, yesterday, to take the regular bounty offered by the committee, when an independent offer of three times the amount he had agreed to take was made to him by a private gentleman, who had conceived the expediency of providing against the Fifth of September.

Those who view the matter superficially, of course, hold it to be the same thing to the War Department whether the recruit gets $300 or $900. Practical men, like Mr. Blunt, see it in a very different light. They find the days of grace given for recruiting almost up; the quota not a quarter filled, and the idlers standing in the market-place waiting till the premium for able-bodied foreigners of an enterprizing turn shall run up from three times three hundred to three times nine hundred dollars. There is no imaginable limit to the substitute market-price hereafter except the means of those who are drafted, and *cannot* go.

The Printers' Strike.

The "Printers' Union," as it calls itself, held a meeting in the Park last evening, to sustain the demands they have recently made upon those by whom they expect to be employed. The speeches and resolutions represent these demands as being simply for an increase in the price of their labor. This is not so. If they had simply asked for an advance in wages, they would doubtless have received it now, as they have done hitherto. Every employer, in this as in every other department of business, understands the necessity of paying more for labor in consequence of the increased price of living, and no class of employers has more uniformly or more promptly recognized this necessity, or more liberally responded to it than Publishers.

The requirements of the Printers' Union go far beyond this. That concern not only demands an increase of wages from 45 to 60 cents a thousand, but also payment for time when they are not employed,—extra payment for work done after certain hours, and a variety of other exactions as unjust as they are ruinous. They have asserted also the right to control the columns of the journals on which they are employed,—to exclude advertisements which they deem hostile to their interests,—to forbid anybody but members of the Union from working in offices where they are employed, and to require from their employers full compliance with every rule and regulation which they see fit to prescribe for the government of the offices in which they work. In point of fact they assert and intend to exercise the right to *control* the offices for their own interest and in their own discretion,—giving their employers their choice either to surrender unconditionally, or to submit to the closing of their establishments.

This is substantially the issue they have made. They are doing everything in their power, by coaxing and by intimidation, to induce all the printers in the City to join them and coöperate in their plans,—and to prevent other printers from coming to the City to fill vacancies which their demonstrations may create. To a certain extent they have been, and will for a time continue to be, successful. But it needs very little sagacity, one would think, to show them that this appearance of triumph is utterly delusive, and that the more they have of it just now, the worse off they will be in the end. Complete success in the enforcement of their scale of prices, to begin with, will diminish, by *one-third* at least, the amount of printing that will be done, and throw or keep just so many printers out of employment. And the general effect of the movement, if pushed to extremes, will be to put the printers and their employers in such a position of hostility as must result in the permanent injury of those concerned in it. These men are doubtless sincere in supposing they are strengthening their Union;—they will find before the affair is over that they have destroyed it. For our own part, we are quite content to await the natural course of events.

Obituary.

PHILO GRIDLEY.

The Utica *Herald* announces the death of Philo Gridley, former Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. He had been in low health for a long time. Judge Gridley was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1797. He selected the law for a profession, and made his residence at Hamilton, Madison County, where he resided for over thirty years, highly respected. In 1838 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Fifth Circuit by Gov. Marcy, and continued in office till the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, after which he was elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and held that position six years.

He was the Judge before whom the notorious Alexander McLeod was tried for murder in 1841. As a jurist he had few superiors, and his dispatch of business was rapid. The "delays of justice" and "the uncertainty of the law" were not axioms of his court.

After the expiration of his official term, Judge Gridley removed to Utica, where he spent the remainder of his life. His death removes another of the veterans of Western New-York.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Military Men turned Politicians—Letter from Prof. Mahan.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

Dear Sir: I have my vanities like other men, which is saying nothing more than that I am human; but I have lived too long not to have found out that whatever I may say or write stands no better chance to impress the minds of others than the most of what I daily read and hear impresses mine. Still, as thoughts from comparatively obscure sources often suggest something to my own brain, it may happen that my own maunderings may not be entirely profitless to others, even if they only help to confirm views independently formed. The cry of alarm from the most feeble voice, when the ship is laboring heavily in the storm, may serve to direct attention to a danger which might have escaped the more practiced eye of the vigilant seaman. Nature teaches, through her lower animals, that the mightiest among her denizens of the land and water are safety and food even to some of her puniest.

The present struggle and crisis is one in which no wise statesman may disregard any whisper of warning. There is great discontent throughout the land, "men's hearts failing them for fear," and all looking forward with wistful eyes for a deliverer, but no man knowing where he may surely be found. Is there is any solution of this complex problem? None certainly by mere conjecture. Men must work it out in the same way, and by the same kind of data, reasoning from the known to the unknown, as in all other problems. The social and the political are governed by the same immutable laws of cause and effect as the physical and mathematical.

The greatest of the political problems in all civil strifes, in all great revolutionary movements, is how to avoid the wrecking of all that men are striving to save—to have a keen apprehension of the real danger, and to take such measures accordingly as should keep clear of it. Educated as a soldier, having passed nearly the whole of a life approaching to the period allotted to man by the Psalmist, under a strictly military *régimé*; when the rule is *sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*, my habits would naturally incline me to look to men of that class as governors, as I might hope to find in them what is most desirable in my own profession. But when I consult the times, like those in which we find ourselves, of other nations—when I look back upon the men placed at the head of the State in our own country during times of peace, from their military prestige alone—I confess I can find nothing to encourage me in such a desire. Washington, I of course set aside. Providence, in His great mercy, may raise us up another like him, but I, at this time, look around me in vain for the prophet who shall bring forth from among his brethren the man who shall govern this people with wisdom.

I have naturally but little faith, my dear Sir, in gentlemen of commerce, finance, medicine or law, who undertake to play the part of Generals in the field. This is perhaps partly a fault of my military education, partly of my calling as an instructor. From my long experience in this last capacity I know what mental effort young men of no ordinary talent have to put forth to acquire the mere elements of their future profession, and how little they know at the outset of their career. I have heard of—but know nothing from personal experience—cases of intuitive generalship. My faith in things unseen does not extend to this. But I have less faith in soldier politicians. We of the military service are perhaps too prone to look wonderingly upon men who, never having drilled even a squad—who, as the French have it, *ne se donte de rien*—accept the responsibility of a command of ten or thirty thousand men. But is this more to be wondered at than to see a man seeking or accepting a position which requires the powers of a master mind, thoroughly trained in all the great subjects of a nation's administration, whose profession has been only that of arms—who knows nothing of the business of legislation, finance, commerce or diplomacy, offering to govern an empire? Men cite, it is true, the examples of an Alexander, a Napoleon, &c., which is all very well, as far as it goes. But they forget that these men were also despots. They were the State. They had no political partisans to consult in their choice of agents. Napoleon, we know, was as Kleber said to him on a memorable occasion, *grand comme le monde* on the field of battle; perhaps equally so in the council of state, whilst discussing the *Code Napoléon*. We know he took lessons of Talma for court representations; whether he did of his *fidùs Achates* Cambacères, before entering the council-chamber to discuss legal points, we are left to conjecture. But this is not the worst feature of soldiers who step from their proper place in the field into the arena of partisan politics to be made leaders or tools. The General who, in times like these, drapes his uniform with the colors of party, forfeits, by the act, the confidence of the nation. He paralyzes the efforts of thousands honestly devoted to the nation's interest by such a step. For my own part, when a man undertakes to drive me in a certain direction, and I find his head over his shoulder looking in another, I prefer to get out and walk. What do we in truth see in all the other avocations of life, where a change from one position to another is the desire and expectation of an individual? The domestic giving up one house to enter another, the employé of the outgoing administration expecting his dismissal by the incoming one; the officer about to be relieved from one duty to be placed on another! Feelings of irksomeness and impatience for the change to be made, and lukewarmness, if not positive neglect, in the performance of the duties of the place to be vacated. This is human nature. The truly great man is he who can rise above it. But where are the examples of such in this day? However deeply to be deprecated the loss to the public from military men having their minds withdrawn from their proper functions to engage in party politics, it is but trifling and the danger but local. The great danger lies in the rivalries that must spring up between Generals from this cause; and the loss may be a nation's liberties, or, at the least, the introduction of anarchy for order. Let no man say that this is an idle fear in our country. From a General raised to the Chief Magistracy in a state of peace for military services there is but little. A Jackson, in such a case, can produce no more demoralization, nor wield a greater influence than a Jefferson. The danger is not in such moments, but in times like these upon which we have fallen, and with disturbing elements, the palpable existence of which no sane man can shut his eyes to. Have there not already been whisperings among the more wary, and out-spoken threats among the less prudent? Does any one doubt that these would have been carried into action had the moment been ripe for it? I have none. I know that there were plenty of unscrupulous tools at hand, who had no abiding place, no real stake in the nation's existence, who stood ready for just such scenes as Europe has given us examples of. I am no alarmist. No man, since this rebellion has been clearly defined, has heard from my lips other words than those of hope and faith in the nation's life. The loss of a battle, a repulse, or the failure of a campaign, has never weakened my confidence in the result, if the real patriots are true to themselves. But I do look with apprehension upon the recklessness with which, in a crisis like this, the military class is invited, through their rival leaders, to throw the weight of their influence into the decision of party strife. Do the people consider what they are doing in this? Do they know the influences under which the habits of mind of Generals are formed? Have they calculated the inevitable effects of that *entourage* called the military family of a General?—that collection of interested individuals, not too unfrequently obsequious flatterers, composed, in too many instances, of family connections, foreign pretenders, or the scions of upper-tendom taken to propitiate papas and mammas, and which will necessarily compose the future kitchen cabinets of military Presidents. What do we hear of every day, but the wretched quarrels and rivalries of Generals, and their struggles to gain the first place in the favor of some official superior? Have the people taken into account what may be the effect of these present rivalries upon our future military operations, by the elevation of some one General to the supreme condition of Commander-in-Chief? It may be unity of plan in the Cabinet, but to whom is this to be intrusted for execution in the field? Have they pondered these things until they were sickened by them? Such has been my case. Do they think that the remedy is to be found in converting these men into political aspirants? I do not. It is true, I am only a West Point Professor—a small personage anywhere, but very small in my present *locale*—and my feelings or opinions of but little value. It is not in this capacity that I write, but in that of an American citizen, having wife and children involved in this momentous stake, and having, in my own humble sphere, done my duty, I trust, in that calling of life in which Providence has placed me. It is in this capacity that I regard the signs of the times with trembling. As I have stated, I set Washington aside in my view of this subject. The great weight of his character was perhaps the necessary balance-wheel to cause the new and untried machinery with which we started to pass the dead points and work uniformly.

That those who have periled life and limb for the nation, and have done glorious deeds, should be nobly rewarded, is both just and politic. Retire them if you please as Lieutenant-Generals, laying them up as the old war-horse in clover. It is not just to the nation, nor true beneficence to them, to reward them by trusts to which they are not equal, then to drop them to poverty, and perhaps doom them to the execration of one moiety of their fellow-citizens for having been made the party tools of the other.

But where have we a Washington now? I, perhaps, am but an unreliable judge; for, as we are told, no man is a hero to his valet-de-chambre—so probably very few seem very overshadowing to those who, like myself, have had to instruct and catechise them for many months. Whether we have another Washington or not, of one thing I feel assured, that the nation would have gained by losing his great moral strength during his Presidential term, if his example is to be used as a sanction to raise mere military men, professional, not amateur soldiers, to the Chief Magistracy during a period of civil strife.

I am, my dear Sir, no politician, as that word is understood. I never gave a vote in my life and never shall to any party, so long as I hold the commission I now do. I have given myself to the nation. I reverence the old flag, and am proud of the deeds done under it. In the words of Luther, "Here I stand—I cannot otherwise. God help me!" Would that every other graduate of our national military school still in service, could be induced to do likewise.

Very truly yours, D. H. Mahan.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 16, 1864.

Gen. Burnside.—Gen. Burnside arrived in this city Tuesday morning, in good health and spirits. It is not correct, as stated by the telegraph, that he has been relieved. The Court of Inquiry in relation to the assault on Petersburgh has not reported, and has not examined any witnesses except Gens. Burnside and Meade. We judge that one of those unfortunate military difficulties which seem inseparable from the service, has arisen between Gen. Meade and Gen. Burnside, and the latter, being the subordinate, preferred, as he always does, to sacrifice himself rather than to embarrass the army in the field by any controversy. He tendered his resignation, which Gen. Grant refused, and also refused to relieve him. The Court of Inquiry was temporarily adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some of its members. Gen. Grant then offered him twenty days leave of absence, by virtue of which he is at home. We have no doubt that his testimony before the Court of Inquiry will acquit him of all blame, and that he will soon be called to his old or to some new command.—*Providence Journal, Aug. 17.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—This well-known and popular establishment was reöpened for the season last night, under the management of Mr. W. STUART. There was a large attendance, and among the *habitués* a very hearty degree of satisfaction was expressed at the change of direction. The late lessee was a prudent man in times of storm and theatrical danger, but it was a little wearisome that when the weather had cleared he still persisted in running his vessel under bare poles, with the hatches all battened down, the grog stopped, and the entire crew on half allowance. We have in the olden time more than once complained of this. If, therefore, we now feel profoundly overcome with the fact of another captain having stepped upon deck, it is certainly not with mad agony or wild regret at the loss of the old one. Mr. STUART's antecedents afford us the best promise of the future of the Winter Garden. In association with Mr. BOUCICAULT, and alone, he has produced more new (original) plays than any other manager, and in a style that has long since ceased to be common, so rapidly has the theatre degenerated during the period of his retirement. It should be remembered, too, that some of the best known artists now on the stage were first introduced to a New-York public by Mr. STUART—notably Miss KATE BATEMAN, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. J. S. CLARKE, &c., &c.

It is only necessary to enter the lobby of the Winter Garden to see at once that the theatre has fallen into liberal and tasteful hands. The walls and ceilings have been beautifully frescoed, and present a remarkably elegant and bright appearance. There is a vein of profit in the temptation of such a gay and airy entrance. What buzzing cit, on pleasure bent, could be expected to resist the allurements of a trap so exquisitely gilded. Under the late management the only decoration of this part of the house was a morose and threatening warning that no one would be admitted without a ticket; sufficient to chill an ordinary enthusiast, and to impress him with an unpleasant idea of an almshouse or a relief society, or a dispensary. The interior of the building has also been retouched by Mr. STUART, who, by the way, remodeled and rebuilt it in its present form some years since. There was vast need of paint, and the improvement now noticeable is, therefore, very acceptable. The dress circle, which used to be decorated with huge funereal masses of artificial flowers has now been sketched into panels, neatly bordered with frescal chromes, and rather surprisingly ornamented with portraits of male and female stage celebrities. The panels of the upper circle are embellished with centres of well-painted flowers, and abundant gilding brightens all the "knobby places," wherever they show themselves. The proscenium has been neatly burnished, and maintains its good odor as a neat architectural effort. Groups of characters from SHAKESPEARE's plays, disport themselves on the proscenium arch. They are sketchy and unimportant, being yet unfinished. Finally, the aisles are nicely carpeted, and the stage has been provided with a new baize curtain and the house thoroughly lighted; and the manager says that he intends to bring out many American plays, and to have one of the best companies in the Metropolis, stock and generally to restore the reputation of the Winter Garden.

The opening performances last evening introduced us to Mr. J. S. CLARKE, who made his *rentrée* in the comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and in the farce of the "Rough Diamond." The first piece has been played with success at WALLACK's, and the second is an old favorite. Mr. CLARKE's *de Boots* is one of the most finished comic performances we have ever seen. It is the complete realization of the timid but blustering Major; the hen-pecked swaggerer, who assumes a military air because his godfathers and godmothers gave him the name of WELLINGTON. Every detail of the character is perfect, the walk, the look, the spasmodic stiffening of the spine, the ultimate and inevitable collapse. These shades of comic personality, although wonderfully distinct, and involving a never-ending amount of business," are blended with consummate ability into a consistent whole. We are confident that no other actor on the stage could present a character so broad, and yet so unexceptionably free from the faintest trait of vulgarity or even of buffoonery. We need scarcely add that Mr. CLARKE was received with great favor kept the house in a roar of laughter, and was recalled before the curtain. The piece is an excellent one. The dialogue is frequently brilliant, and contained many home thrusts of a domestic sort, that never fail to tell on an audience. All the parts were ably rendered. Mr. CHAS. WALCOT was the *Felix*, and excepting a little uneasy demonstrativeness, which may be ascribed to the anxieties of a first night, gave abundant evidence of vast and praiseworthy improvements. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT's *Icebrook* was good and the part was well dressed. The *Mrs. Swansdown* of Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN introduced that talented lady to the frequenters of the Winter Garden. The part is not exactly suited to her powers, but it was charmingly rendered. Mrs. CHANFRAU, as the wife of *Felix*, looked delightful, as she always does, and acted with spirit. Miss MARY CARR was extremely strong as the *Mrs. Major de Boots*. The stage appointments are not yet what they will be, but the hand of improvement is already noticeable in them. Altogether, we have no recollection of a more satisfactory or successful first night. We must not forget to add that a fine orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, contributed very materially to the enjoyment of the evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President LINCOLN this afternoon made a few well-chosen and happy remarks to the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio, which regiment paid him their respects on their way home to be mustered out of service. He urged them not to be diverted from the great work in which we are all engaged, by any side issues. Secretary USHER and Maj.-Gen. LEW. WALLACE and several other distinguished gentlemen were in attendance upon the President.

THE CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Many inquiries are made at the Treasury Department, whether the right to convert Seven-Thirty Notes ceases at the date of their maturity. By a recent act of Congress, three months' notice is required to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the time when the right to convert these notes into the bonds of 1881 shall cease. The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day amount to $1,186,150.

THE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

SHERIDAN came in collision with EARLY's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, near Strasburgh, yesterday, and some sharp fighting took place, which resulted in defeating and driving the rebels. Three hundred prisoners were captured and several stands of colors. It appears that two divisions of LONGSTREET's corps have reinforced EARLY in the Valley, and that LONGSTREET's men who were captured on Sunday by BIRNEY above Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, belonged to a division which was under marching orders for the Valley when our forces crossed the river and got them into the fight. Thus it will appear that the rebels have determined upon a heavy campaign in the Valley. Gen. GRANT is, however, fully prepared for them.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has concluded a contract for the overland mail service from the Missouri River to California for four years from the 1st of October, at the rate of $750,000 per annum.

ON SICK LEAVE.

Gen. J. J. BARTLETT, commanding Third Brigade First Division, Fifth Corps, passed through this City to-day upon a sick leave of twenty days. The General is prostrated from one of those malarious fevers incident to the country in which he has been campaigning.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Thos. Hopkins, Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-second; Sergt. L. Hydrick, Company I, Sixty-sixth; John Peddie, Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth; Alonzo S. Shipman, First Dragoons; G. D. Tichener, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first; Second-Lieut. Edward H. Howard, Second Artillery; Aaron Wright, Company C, Fifth Cavalry.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. BURBRIDGE.

It is believed that Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY has been assigned to command in Kentucky, relieving Brevet Maj.-Gen. BURBRIDGE.

A MISSION.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff to Gen. HALLECK, has gone upon a mission to Gen. SHERMAN's army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

ISSUE OF CURRENCY TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Judge MCCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency, is issuing bills from his bureau to the several National Banks heretofore organized, at the rate of $300,000 per diem. The total amount heretofore issued to date reaches the sum of $40,390,000.

COL. GREENE.

Lieut.-Col. ELIAS M. GREENE has been promoted to be Colonel, and relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. He is ordered to Cincinnati, and will relieve Assistant Quartermaster-General SWORDS as Supervisory Quartermaster of the Western Division. Quartermaster J. A. ELLISON succeeds Col. GREENE in this department.

APPOINTMENTS OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Within the past day or two, several appointments of crippled soldiers have been made to clerkships in various departments of Government; and hereafter, such applicants will have preference among candidates.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON STAGE COACHES.

Mr. HARRINGTON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, issued this morning the following regulations concerning the assessment and collection of the tax on the gross receipts of stage coaches and other vehicles:

By section 103 of the Act of June 30, 1864, every person, firm, company or corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care and magement of any stage-coach or other vehicle, engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, is subject to a duty of two and one-half per centum upon the gross receipts of such stage-coach or other vehicle; but the mode and time of assessment and collection of such duty are not provided.

In accordance with the provisions of section 176 of the said act, it is therefore prescribed that any person, firm, company or corporation, owning, possessing or having the care and management of any stage-coach or other vehicle engaged as aforesaid, shall, within ten days after the first day of each and every month, make return to the assistant assessor of the district, stating the gross amount of their receipts for the month next preceding, which return shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such owner, possessor, manager, agent or other proper officer, in the same manner and form as prescribed in the case of returns of railroads, steamboats and other vessels; and shall also, on or before the last day of the month, pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue the full amount of duties which have accrued on such receipts for the month aforesaid.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

ABUSE OF THE AMNESTY OATH.

The attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that insurgent enemies in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri have endeavored fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty, for the purpose merely of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes or screening themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery and murder. Accordingly, an order has been issued to all commanders in the military service to prevent the improper administration of the oath to persons taking it for any other than the "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the National authority," as expressed in the terms of the proclamation, all the benefits of which and full protection are promised to those who voluntarily come *forward* and take the oath.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury to-day, amount to $1,186,000.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency in circulation is $24,000,000.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Navy Department had ordered two vessels to proceed to Halifax several days before the official information was received of the *Tallahassee's* entrance into that port.

REPORTED BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. SHERIDAN came in collision with EARLY's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, near Strasburgh, yesterday, and some sharp fighting took place, which resulted in defeating and driving the rebels.

THE DEMAND FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

The records of the General Land Office show that the demand for and the settlement of public lands are greater than they have been during any previous season within the last three years. The receipts of money have, as a consequence, been very largely increased.

PROMOTION.

Capt. DAWSON, of the Second New-York Artillery, a son of the editor of the Albany *Journal*, who was severely wounded at Petersburgh, but who is convalescent, received to-day a commission as Major for gallant and meritorious service in the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburgh.

A SPEECH FROM MR. LINCOLN.

This afternoon the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Regiment, Col. J. C. LEE, whose term of service has expired, paid their respects to the President, in front of the Executive Mansion, who addressed them as follows:

"SOLDIERS: You are about to return to your homes and your friends, after having, as I learn, performed in camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you, and to all who have come forward at the call of their country. I wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free Government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle, this form of Government and every form of human right is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us from our great purpose. There may be some irregularities in the practical application of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made sometimes; things may be done wrong while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of a free Government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return to you my sincere thanks, soldiers, for the honor you have done me this afternoon."

Cheers were given for the President, and he was saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The following letter was received here yesterday, in reply to interrogatories:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.

Mrs. Margaret Driscoll, No. 534 Central-avenue, Cincinnati, O.:

MADAM: I regret to inform you, by direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, in reply to your letter of the 27th ult., requesting an exchange of your son, Capt. E. M. DRISCOLL, that it is impossible to effect a special exchange at present; nor is the prospect more favorable for the future. Four officers of the rebel army have been placed in close confinement, at Fort Delaware, in retaliation for the confinement of Capt. DRISCOLL and those with him, and will be so confined until the Federal officers are treated like other prisoners of war. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. BLOGDEN, Major Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Assistant to Commissary-General of Prisoners.

—*Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 13.*

WHO SHOULD PAY FOR STAMPS ON RECEIPTS.—Commissioner LEWIS in a recent decision says: "Ordinarily at law no person is bound to give a receipt for money paid. The receipt is an instrument of evidence, useful only to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a receipt, it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp, or to stamp the receipt, if required, before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp. If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the maker of the receipt must himself stamp the paper before he delivers it. If he fails to stamp it before he delivers it, he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the omission; but the other party may stamp it immediately upon its being received."

Funeral of Dr. Winslow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WILLISTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

To-day has been an impressive one for the people of this town and neighborhood. A son of Williston, one who has gained honor and distinction in the world, an eminent minister of the gospel, was this day buried in our midst. The telegraph but recently conveyed the sad news that the Rev. Dr. HUBBARD WINSLOW, of your City, was dying in this place, and now the account of his funeral goes forth to the world. He came less than a fortnight since to his old boyhood home for rest and relief. But disease fastened on his system and hurried him from time into eternity. Very vivid and beautiful were his last hours. Retaining his consciousness perfectly, his mind moved with wonderful rapidity and clearness. It was glorious to see the workings of his spirit, its triumphs over the flesh, its brilliancy in discoursing on things eternal.

He died on Saturday night, a few moments before 10:30 o'clock. His last thoughts were upon his native land, and the last words of his lips were, "God will take care of us all."

He died in the homestead where both his parents passed away, and where lived his lamented brother, Rev. Dr. GORDON WINSLOW, of the Sanitary Commission, and the Missionary in India, Rev. NYRON WINSLOW, D. D. Friends and relatives, neighbors and this community gathered to pay respect to his memory to-day. Owing to the want of time several clergymen from a distance were unable to be present. The day is fair, and everything has passed impressively.

The last hymn sung by Dr. WINSLOW,

"My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary,"

was sung at the funeral held in the village church. The 103d Psalm, the last repeated by the deceased, was read. Agreeably to the request of the dead, no funeral discourse was delivered. But brief addresses were given by a few of the clergymen present. The Rev. J. HOUGH, of Williston, spoke of Dr. WINSLOW's life from early boyhood to the grave; its honored and glorious usefulness; the books given to the world by the distinguished author; the successful and faithful labors in the ministry; the happy death of the true Christian man. The Rev. C. E. FERRIN, of Hinesburgh said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c., placed Dr. WINSLOW among the blessed. He spoke of the vast and good influence exerted by the reverend dead. Rev. A. D. BARKER, of Williston, furnished interesting accounts of the life and last hours of Dr. WINSLOW. He showed how brilliant and glorious, radiant and promising were the parting hours of his revered brother in the ministry.

After the exercises were concluded, a large number saw to their resting-place the beloved form of their friend and former townsman. Deep regret and mourning is felt by all this community at the loss of one who has been so highly honored in life. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land have heard of Dr. WINSLOW's death with sadness and sorrow. Unto many his memory will ever be precious.

FIDES.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Gov. Morton's Reply to a Treasonable Democratic Address.

The Indianapolis papers publish a paper issued by Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, in reply to an address put forth by the Democratic State Central Committee as an electioneering document. The Governor says:

"The assumption that there is a well-founded apprehension that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one fact upon which such an apprehension can be based; not a circumstance can be referred to in the political or military history of the State, during the existence of this war, justifying or suggesting the charge. It is true that this charge has been made before, but always without an element of truth, for the simple purpose of exciting and goading the people into illegal, disloyal and dangerous organizations, and demonstrations against Federal and State authority.

So far as my administration is concerned, I can safely defy the authors of this document to point out a single act giving color to this wicked and infamous charge, or to show a single instance in which I have failed to exercise the executive power for the protection of persons and property and social and civil rights, without regard to parties or politics. While serving as the Governor of Indiana I have endeavored to act for the whole people, and not for a party, and shall so continue, regardless of all assaults or aspersions. At the same time I shall not hesitate to vindicate legitimate authority, no difference under what pretence or by what method it may be assailed. So far as the approaching elections are concerned, they shall, to the extent of the power vested in me, be open and free, and every legitimate voter be protected in the unrestrained and deliberate exercise of the elective franchise. This is my purpose, nor has there ever been any reason to doubt it, and I cannot, under the pretence that I am about to violate my duty, tolerate the formation of any dangerous or illegal military organizations, the true purpose of which is to resist the State and Federal authority, overawe the people, control the elections, and thus accomplish the very thing against which it is hypocritically pretended they are to guard. It is true that phrases about "open lawful organizations," "defence against invasion," &c., are introduced in the second clause of the address, but they do not in the least disguise its effect and purpose. It assumes that those in authority are about to violate the law, and urges the formation of military organizations to prevent such violation, they being the judges of the existence, extent and remedy for such violations. Such has been the history of all revolutions and civil troubles. The people have been arrayed against the Government upon the real or assumed pretext that acts of tyranny had been or are about to be perpetrated, justifying and demanding military resistance.

Need I argue to an intelligent people that the state of things recommended by this document would inevitably lead to collisions and civil war, the end and consequences of which no man can predict. While it purports to be addressed to the people of the State generally, it is intended for those only who belong to the political organization which its authors assume to represent. Should its recommendations be followed, men belonging to other political organizations will feel their personal and political safety endangered, and would be driven for purposes of self-defence to resort to similar measures. Thus we should have two or more political parties in the State, armed and organized into military bodies, and all hopes of preventing collisions and preserving peace and order would be lost. Military organizations must be under the supervision and control of the constituted authorities of the State. All others are illegal, unauthorized and dangerous to the public peace. The constitutional right of the people to bear arms for their own defence has not been and will not be infringed. But this does not cover the case or justify the formation of military organizations to hold the constituted authorities in check under the pretence that they are about to commit illegal or unconstitutional acts. When we consider that threats have already been made, in various parts of the State, of resistence to the execution of Federal authority, and that the public mind is already in an excited and feverish condition, it may well be thought that these proposed military organizations are designated for that purpose and will be used in that way; and this view is greatly strengthened by reference to the preamble of the address.

I do, therefore, solemnly warn the people of the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all military organizations looking, directly or indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State authority; to abstain from all schemes of resistance to the laws, and from all organizations or combinations, political or military, tending to compromise them in their allegiance and duty to the Government of the United States. The men who would inveigle them into such schemes or combinations are powerless to protect them against danger, and would undoubtedly be the first to desert them in a moment of peril.

In reference to the concluding part of the address, it need only be said that the execution of the Conscription Act, and the assignment of quotas of States, districts, counties, townships and cities belong exclusively to the Federal, and not to the State authority; and that every exertion has been and will be made by the State authority to secure the correction of error, and see that full justice is done to the State and every part thereof.

Given at the Executive Department, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1864.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Weather at Mount Washington, N. H.

SUMMIT HOUSE, MT. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The weather at this hour (11 A. M.) is clear and fine on the summit, but cloudy below. The thermometer stands at 50°.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
For curing RUPTURE, is the BEST in the WORLD.
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER,"
For FEMALES, is CELEBRATED for its sustaining power. BRACES unrivaled. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill, inimitable Hair-Cutter. Styles neat, Suitable. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown, sold everywhere.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Second-Hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BROWN—COOMBS.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Mr. F. A. BROWN, of Buffalo, to Miss JANE COOMBS, of New-York. No cards.

BLACKWELL—RANKIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. B. F. Stead, HENRY F. BLACKWELL, of Astoria, to ANNIE E., daughter of James M. Rankin, Esq., of this City.

GILES—WELLING.—At the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. WALTER H. ELLIS, of Rockport, Mass., to Miss ELIZABETH WELLING, of this City.

RYDER—REDFIELD.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, by Rev. William E. Johnson, WILLIAM RYDER to JULIA E. REDFIELD, both of Hunter's Point, L. I.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, ANNIE, only daughter of David D. and Ann E. Buchanan, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock.

BAXTER.—Killed by the explosion of the ammunition boat at City Point, Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, ALBERT N. BAXTER, aged 38 years, formerly of Cold Spring, N. Y., to which place his remains were taken for interment.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 14, suddenly, WILLIAM BROWN, of Providence, R. I., aged 69 years.

CHOLWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JACOB CHOLWELL, of New-York City, aged 38 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers, Geo. R., James and Thomas, and of his brothers-in-law, Wm. E. Brush and Leroy W. Fairchild, also the members of Kane Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jacob Brush, No. 627 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CRANNELL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, Aug. 18, ELIZABETH T. CRANNELL, in the 70th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to New-London for interment.

DANFORTH.—On Thursday morning, CATHARINE DANFORTH.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 57 West 24th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

ELY.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, THOMAS T. ELY, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Duncan-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at Jersey City Ferry, Jersey City.

EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 17, AUGUSTUS HOWES, infant son of David and Mary E. Edwards, aged 17 days.

FINCH.—In Milwaukee, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, MATILDA, wife of Asahel Finch, Esq., and daughter of George Douglass, of this City.

KELLY.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, of disease of the bowels, Rev. JOHN KELLY, Secretary of the Church Book Society.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Erie trains leave New-York, at the foot of Chambers-st., at 2 and 3½ o'clock P. M. The clergy and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice.

KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, JOHN M. KNIGHT, son of Austin M. and Eleanor E. Knight, and grandson of John Leveridge, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his grandfather, No. 5 Rutgers-place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 18, MARIA LOTT, widow of Daniel Lott, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. C. Betts, corner of Fulton and Nostrand avs., on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEERGAARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 18, WALTER ADDISON, youngest child of J. William and Margaret Ann Neergaard, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PEARSALL.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, BENJAMIN PEARSALL, aged 73 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Far Rockaway, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be in readiness at the Jamaica depot to meet the 10½ o'clock boat from James-slip, and the 11 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point.

PATERSON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, at Rosebank, Westchester County, HENRY PATERSON, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SMALL.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 13, Mrs. MOLLIE C. SMALL, wife of Lieut.-Col. M. P. Small, C. S., U. S. A.

TALMAN.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at his late residence, No. 12 West 19th-st., JOHN H. TALMAN, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TATE.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, EDWARD TATE, aged 22 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Greenwich-av., on Saturday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN VOORHIS.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 17, HENRY McGOWN, son of C. W. and C. M. Van Voorhis, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

WHITING.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 18, HERRIET B., second daughter of Dr. Alex. B. and Matilda A. Whiting, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, from the residence of her parents, at Fort Hamilton.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, GEORGE WATSON, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 55 President-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

KANE LODGE, No. 454 F. AND A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to assemble at their Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother JACOB CHOLWELL. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 627 Greenwich-st., in this City, at 12 o'clock M., from whence the remains will be conveyed to Yonkers for interment. THOMAS S. SOMMERS, M.
J. M. TIGHE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1864.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR JOBBERS. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 36 Warren-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDMUND KIRKE'S NEW BOOK.
WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON TUESDAY,
and
Booksellers had better be ready for a rush,
As it is going to have
AN ENORMOUS SALE.

THE TITLE IS
DOWN IN TENNESSEE
AND
BACK BY WAY OF RICHMOND.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "AMONG THE PINES."

AN IMMENSELY INTERESTING WORK.
For,
in addition to the book itself, the author has embodied in the latter part of it, a graphic and deeply interesting description of his late mysterious trip to Richmond, that
EVERYBODY KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT,
but wants to, and will when they read this book, which they can have on Tuesday, elegantly printed on tinted paper, and cloth bound, price $1 50.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

* * *

ALSO READY ON TUESDAY,
JOHN GUILDERSTRING'S SIN—A fascinating new novel of the "Jane Eyre" style. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.
QUEST—A charming new novel that every lady will be delighted with. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.
*** These books are sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price, by
GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

In answer to the numberless inquiries of travelers,
"WHAT SHALL WE TAKE TO READ?"
the publishers would suggest the following late books, which are remarkably popular in England as well as here. They are for sale at all the principal book-stores and stands in the country:
HAUNTED HEARTS; by the author of the "Lamplighter." The best English Reviews pronounce this her best book. $2.
NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD; by the author of "Cudjo's Cave," &c. $2.
MARTIN MERRIVALE; by the author of "Neighbor Jackwood," "Cudjo's Cave," &c. $2.
CUDJO'S CAVE—New and elegant edition. Illustrated paper covers. "Traveler's Edition." $1 50.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers,
Boston.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly diminished the importation of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
of Waltham, Mass.,
make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy,* will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.
The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.
They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.
Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WATER FOR FUEL!!
A SAVING OF FULLY ONE-HALF OF THE COAL!
Every consumer of coal is directly interested in knowing—especially just now, when coal is selling for $14 a ton—that it may be reduced one-half, or to $7 a ton. It has been fully demonstrated, beyond a doubt or contingency, that by the application and use of the HAGAN INVENTION a saving of fully FIFTY PER CENT over the ordinary means of burning fuel is effected, besides a uniform and healthy steam, or Summer-like heat.
The simplicity of this apparatus is such that it can be easily adapted, and with trifling expense, to Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters, Steam-Boilers, &c., and no more intelligence or care is required than is necessary to operate and manage the ordinary contrivances for burning fuel.
"The Hagan Manufacturing Company" of the City of New-York was organized on the 19th day of May, 1864, under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital stock of $500,000.
The company own the patent issued to W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y., March 8, 1864, and also the Groom patents, issued April 8, 1862, and June 10, 1862. These patents secure to the company the rights and privileges granted by them in all the States of the Union; they are now ready and propose to grant licenses to parties applying therefor, to manufacture, sell, use and apply these inventions in any part of the United States.
The company do not purpose manufacturing stoves, &c., themselves, but solicit applications from manufacturers for license to use and apply this invention. The following extensive manufacturers of stoves, furnaces, &c., have already taken out licenses, viz.:
Messrs. Hicks, Wolf & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Charles Eddy & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Morrison & Colwell, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Fetter & Paris, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Leslie & Elliott, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.
To whom orders may be addressed.
A circular, with tariff of the rates at present proposed by the company, also certificates from gentlemen well known to the community at large, showing the value and practicability of this truly wonderful discovery, &c., may be had, by application by mail or otherwise, at the office of the company, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.
A. D. PLATT, Secretary.

DR. HENRY SCHWEIG'S
PRIVATE INSTITUTE
for the treatment of diseases of the skin and urinary organs. No. 158 2d-av.
Consultation hours from 3 to 8 P. M.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Black, White and Red, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, Four and Five Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
S. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

Parties holding twenty (20) or more fractional, or thirty (30) or more full coupons, maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest department of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer United States, *ad int.*

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

$6,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, at Six Per Cent. for five years on mortgage of real estate. No brokers' commission charged. Also, a number of smaller amounts at Seven Per Cent. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 34 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS.
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $15,000 DOLLARS ON A term of six months, more or less, in a respectable business house of this City. A reasonable rate of interest will be paid, and unexceptionable references given. Answer, for 2 days, H. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK CORPORATION CITY SIXES—(Interest payable quarterly,) for sale at 103. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $781,157 16.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also, Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst. and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 8, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One per Cent., payable on and after the first day of September.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND One-half (3½) Per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION, N. Y.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PARTIES desirous of making inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrollment, draft, exemptions, liabilities to draft, credits and accounts of men furnished, notice is hereby given that such inquiries should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the Congressional District for which such information is desired; and in case that officer is not able to answer them, he will seek information from the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to the multitude of inquiries now addressed to the Bureau.

The offices of the Provost-Marshals of this division are as follows, viz.:

First District, comprising Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, Jamaica, L. I.,
Capt. JAMES A. FLEURY, P. M.

Second District Brooklyn, E. D.—At No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, L. I.,
Capt. SAMUEL W. WALDRON, P. M.

Third District Brooklyn, W. D.—At No. 236 Washington-street, Brooklyn,
Capt. E. B. FOWLER.

Fourth District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, New-York, at No. 162 Liberty-street.
Capt. JOEL B. ERHARDT.

Fifth District—7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, New-York, at 428 Broome-street,
Capt. HENRY P. WEST, P. M.

Sixth District—9th, 15th and 16th Wards, New-York, at No. 185 6th-av.
Capt. C. R. COSTER, P. M.

Seventh District—11th and 17th Wards, New-York, at No. 63 3d-av.
Capt. F. C. WAGNER, P. M.

Eighth District—18th, 20th and 21st Wards, New-York, at No. 1,303 Broadway.
Capt. B. F. MANIERRE, P. M.

Ninth District—12th, 19th and 22d Wards, New-York, at corner Broadway and 47th-st.
Capt. WILLIAM DUNNING, P. M.

Tenth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties—Tarrytown, N. Y.
Capt. W. W. PIERSON, P. M.

WM. HAYS, Brigadier-General Volunteers,
A. A. P. M. General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ALL MEN WHO THINK OF ENLISTING in the army or navy for one, two, or three years, but first wish to learn all the particulars regarding each branch of the service, the amount of bounties paid, &c., are requested to call at the office of J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 266 Broadway.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMbers or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 181 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil: *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States; *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*,"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED, daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 360 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A first-class grocery-store, doing a heavy and paying business, located in a first-class neighborhood; a rare chance for any person wishing to go into business. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR MONAHAN'S patent Vegetable Slicer. Costs 40 cents; retails for $1 25. Slices all vegetables, at any thickness, with the greatest rapidity. Apply immediately to SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE FOR SALE—In a large town near New-York, a large established cash business, with lease of store; moderate capital needed. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORthy of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ½ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels, and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.—For sale, the Havana Paper Mills, including the building, machinery and fixtures, situated on the margins of the river Armendares, in Puentes Grandes, five miles from the wharf; easy of access by the Marianao Railroad, by a good carriage road or by the city railroad cars from the neighboring town of Cerro. The machinery is propelled by a strong water power. For particulars apply to F. C. YZQUIERDO, agent, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 66th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone high-stoop house, four stories and basement; purchaser can occupy it in a few days; location beautiful, opposite Beekman Hill Park, No. 238 East 50th-st. JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND GARDEN, GOOD barn, and never-failing spring well; will be sold cheap for cash only. Apply on the premises, corner of Marble-street and Madison-avenue, Tremont, Westchester County.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, A FARM OF 100 acres, convenient to the railroad; church, school-house, Post-office, store and academy, with buildings, shade trees, fruit, wood, water and fish pond. For particulars apply to J. CONKLIN, Jamesport, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, within 20 miles of New-York. Yonkers or vicinity preferred. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address W., Box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

A NEW MARRIED COUPLE, OF HIGH respectability, want part of a house, from the 1st of September, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, in this City or Brooklyn. Address, giving particulars, TENANT, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st. and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms nicely furnished for three ladies—not above second floor—between 14th and 27th sts. and 5th and 6th avs., with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR ONE or two families, in a private house in the central upper part of the City, and where the comfort of a home may be found; the apartments may be furnished, or only partially so; unexceptionable references will be required and given. Address HOME, No. 411 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, at the general depot, No. 718 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. N. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK.
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20, No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD *née* DE ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. [illegible] East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug. 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education. French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000; 16 instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I. —Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a first-class position, with an adequate salary; a situation preferred as principal of a High School, or as instructor in the languages or the higher mathematics, or both; satisfactory references as to ability and success in teaching. Address H., Box No. 4,850 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER, OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS and large experience, who has been uniformly successful both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; is capable of instructing in English, French and music. Address J. A. C., Station D, New-Brooklyn, L. I.

A TEACHER, OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS and large experience, who has been uniformly successful both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box 183 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

"SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART;"—Song. "Wait, Love, Until the War is over;" with picture. "Young Eph's Lament." "Soldier's Happy Return;" Mazurka, Faust March, each 30c. New Accordeon Instructor, over 200 tunes; New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c. each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

BRIGGS & SON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grace.
		Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $60—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:
BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG...SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK. X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE METROPOLITAN IRON FOUNDRY, foot 46th-st., North River, (office No. 84 Broadway,) is prepared to furnish promptly castings of all descriptions, viz.: machinery, range and stove plates, grate work, castings for sewing machines, cotton gins, &c.; also, two lofts to let with steam power, 90 feet by 20 feet.

BOILER WANTED—A BOILER 30 FEET LONG by 30 inches diameter, with one 14-inch flue. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in engines, boilers and machinery.

STEAM PUMP WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-hand, to supply a hundred horse boiler.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M. 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M., and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R'y.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 6:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st. at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

MONTE CHRISTO MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UP THE NORTH RIVER POSTPONED UNTIL THIS EVENING.—Barges GERALDINE and STELLA, with a powerful steamer, and Wallace's Quadrille and Brass Band, leave Broome-st., 8; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9; Spring-st., 9½ o'clock. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING A small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at No. 39 Wall-st., Room No. 2, and proving property and paying for this advertisement.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample Packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d.
No. 12 Soho-square, London.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.
MR. D. L. MORRIS, German Comedian, in his celebrated STUMP SPEECH.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
In Lecture Room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLESKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
containing 200 pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
introduces 3,600 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

☞ Notwithstanding the increased value of everything, the price of admission STILL REMAINS AT 25 CENTS, and it is the earnest desire of the management, if possible, to keep it at this price, although
LESS THAN 10 CENTS IN COIN.

VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL BLOSSOM,
THE GREAT NAIAD QUEEN OF THE WATERS,
on exhibition daily from sunrise till sunset, at the glass-house next to the west corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., near the Central Park.
Admission, One Dollar.
Season Tickets, Five Dollars.
E BALLCKE.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

SETTEES.—THIRTY-FIVE SETTEES IN GOOD order, suitable for a lecture or Sunday-school room. For sale by F. A. FISHER, No. 37½ Water-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

40,000 BUNDLES OF WOOD AT $2 per hundred, at the dock foot of 18th-st., North River.

THREE THOUSAND TONS STEAMER Lump Coal for sale by A. A. LOW & BROS., No. 31 Burling-slip.

IRON WORK.
CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF ART.
Devoted to the production of
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY.
in the most perfect form, and especially to the culture of
AN AMERICAN DRAMA.
is now open under the management of Mr. W. STUART.
Stage Manager....M. J. G. HAULY.

This establishment has, during the past two months, undergone a complete renovation and repair under the direction of Messrs. Gambell & Post, architects of this City.

The house has been repainted, and the exterior lobby and interior circles have been newly decorated by Mr. J. H. Mohr, and the proscenium beautified by pictures illustrative of the plays of Shakespeare, from designs of that exquisite artist, Mr. John Lafarge. The theatre has been entirely reseated, newly carpeted and matted, new chairs placed in the orchestra, many improvements made in the stage, modes of heating and ventilation, and no care or expenditure spared to render the house perfect in comfort and beautiful in attire.

The first eight weeks will be devoted to comedy, and Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the most cultivated critics as our greatest comic artist, will appear nightly in a variety of his humorous characters, in favorite plays and many new ones, combining
CAPITAL COMEDIES,
INTERESTING DRAMAS,
AND LAUGHABLE FARCES.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Aug. 19
the doors will open at 7¼ and performance commence at 8 o'clock, with the sterling Comedy, in three acts, entitled
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with the following distribution of characters:

Major De Boots	
Icebrook	Mr. J. S. Clarke
Featherly	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Featherly	Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr.
Mrs. Swandown	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Mrs. De Boots	Mrs. Sedly Brown
	Miss Mary Carr

After which Buckstone's great Farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND,
introducing
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as COUSIN JOE,
AND
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as MARGERY.
These pieces will be presented with entirely new scenery by Mr. RICHARD SMITH.

The Orchestra, comprising many of the best solo performers in New-York, is under the direction of the distinguished composer and conductor,
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
The box office is open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., when seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4
Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1864.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly
SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AND ELEVENTH NIGHT OF THE MOST POPULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY,
entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which has been received in the most
FLATTERING MANNER
BY DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES.
MISS WESTERN
in her unrivaled portraitures of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. C. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, Seymour, E. B. Holmes. Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Fisher, &c., &c., in the cast.

During the evening, popular music by the orchestra, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.
FRIDAY, Aug. 19.
Last night but one of the highly successful engagement of the popular comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
At the earnest solicitation of many patrons of the theatre, Mr. Bryant will repeat his wonderful impersonations of the
IRISH EMIGRANT
AND
HANDY ANDY,
assisted by Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. H. Norton, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,)
Benefit and last appearance of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
on which occasion the eminent comedian,
MR. DAN SETCHELL,
will appear.
The entertainments will consist of Lover's Drama of
RORY O'MORE,
and the screaming farce of
THE SIAMESE TWINS,
with DAN BRYANT and DAN SETCHELL as the Twins.
MONDAY—
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
will appear in the new play of EVELEEN.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.
H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

A. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COST OVER $12,000, ELEGANT AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART, SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, COST $650, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER AND DINING FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 213 14th-st., near 8th-av., comprising the entire elegant parlor, sleeping rooms, dining and hall furniture of the house, all in perfect order, and to be sold without reserve: Two superb rosewood suites, in satin, Turkish lounges, Voltaire chairs, solid rosewood reception chairs, in gobelin tapestry; magnificent rosewood etagere, yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, centre and sofa tables, rich curtains and shades, bronzes, paintings, marble and bisque groups, rich marble vases, clocks, rosewood and other bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, beds and bedding, dining furniture in oak, silverware, cutlery, French china, rich cut glass, sofa-bed lounges, hall furniture, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.
UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.
The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant. The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

JOHN A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & CO. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 279 Broadway, on four months' credit,
LARGE, ATTRACTIVE and SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH, GERMAN and BRITISH DRY GOODS, the importation of Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO., all fresh GOODS JUST LANDED, and have not yet been exhibited at private sale.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 19, 1864, at 11 o'clock, in front of the store,
FRESH SICILY LEMONS.
237 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Assembling of the Magnates at Syracuse—Speeches by Vallandigham and Wood—Resolutions Passed—Peace at Any Price—A Delegation to Chicago.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 18—Noon.

The Mass Peace Convention called to meet in this city this afternoon, promises to be largely attended.

Comparatively few are here from New-York or from the counties south of Albany, with the exception of Suffolk, but large delegations are coming in from Utica, Rome, Oswego, and the villages hereabouts and nearly all the Western counties are represented.

Two stands have been erected, one in front of Wieting Hall, and one opposite the Voorhies House, and each is surrounded by great crowds of people.

The prominent men present are C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Ex-Gov. WELLER, of California; FERNANDO WOOD, and Judge ONDERDONCK, each of whom is announced to speak this afternoon.

The State Committee of the organization held a meeting last evening, at which several Western politicians were present. After an interchange of views, a series of resolutions more moderate than suited some was agreed upon, and it was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character and not to seek seats in the convention. But this morning the question is in some doubt, considerable opposition to it being manifested.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The weather this afternoon proves fine, and the main streets are crowded with several thousand strangers.

The mass meeting was divided into two throngs, one on Franklin-square and the other surrounding the Syracuse House, from the balcony of which the speakers addressed the people.

The principal and largest meeting, numbering, perhaps, 3,000, is in Franklin-square, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD being announced to speak from that stand. This meeting was organized by the election of Hon. J. N. HOUGH, as President, eight Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries.

Mr. VAN ALLEN, Secretary of the State Central Committee, presented an address from that body, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the country has been passing through one of those fearful political convulsions so frequent in history, when violence attempts by force to undo the work of sages and patriots, and thus by resort to the brute power of physical compulsion, subvert the fundamental principles of free governments, created by divine inspiration, and acting through the genius of man.

Resolved, That it is with deep and heartfelt gratitude to God that we now behold a visible subsidence of the excitement and passion which has accompanied this convulsion; that we think we see that the political and moral tempest which has swept over our beloved land with such devastating effects has about exhausted its power, and that a season of returning calm and love of country is about to replace it, in which it will be the duty of the patriot to build up anew the splendid fabric which suicidal hands have attempted to destroy.

Resolved, That with these feelings and in this spirit we call upon the American people, irrespective of party or complicity in the dreadful past, to aid us in our efforts to take advantage of the lull in this storm to obtain a permanent suspension of hostilities, and for the initiation and perfection of some mode of conciliation and reconciliation which shall again unite our country on a lasting basis of peace, prosperity and fraternity.

Resolved, That speaking for the many thousands here assembled, gathered together from every county of the State of New-York, we believe that it is the duty of the coming convention to meet at Chicago on the 29th of August, to give expression to this beneficent spirit of peace, and to declare as the purpose of the Democratic party if it shall recover power, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a national convention in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity, and that to this end an immediate armistice shall be declared of sufficient duration to give the States and the people ample time and opportunity to deliberate upon and finally conclude a form of Union.

Resolved, That if in the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention the now pervading peace sentiments of the country shall be disregarded, and that body shall place another war candidate and platform before the people, making a third party of this character entering the canvass for the Presidency, there will be no real issue to decide at that election. Each party and each declaration of policy and principles will be alike on the fundamental question of the day, viz: shall it be peace or shall it be war? Therefore we enjoin upon that convention the folly of aiming to obtain a portion of those who are already war-pledged. The candidates already nominated represent all who cling to the war, and it is sound policy to gather together, under our banner, all who entertain the opposite sentiment, and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness, only to be obtained by the election of a Peace President, pledged to the support of a peace policy.

Resolved, That we offer our solemn protest against the usurpation and lawless despotism of the present Administration as subversive of the Constitution and destructive to the liberties of the people. It has denied to sovereign States all constitutional rights, and thereby absolve them from all allegiance. It has trampled down a nation that it may install a military despotism upon the ruins of constitutional liberty. It has, and is still, waging a bloody and relentless war for the avowed purpose of exterminating eight millions of freemen from the homes of their fathers, and blotting from the American constellation one half of the States of the Union. It has sought to arouse and enlist the most wicked and malignant passions, reckless of all ends, if it but subvert the existing Government and immolate American citizens. It has struck down freedom of speech and of the press. It has stripped from the American citizen his panoply, and consigned him to the bastile without process of law, without charge, and without the opportunity of trial. It has, by military, violently suppressed the freedom of the ballot, and dictated elections at the point of the bayonet. It has annulled every constitutional guarantee for the protection of the citizen, and subjected him to an irresponsible tyranny of military violence.

Resolved, That to the end that such wrongs may be redressed and evil removed, and the liberties of the people under the Constitution reëstablished, that a free canvass and a free and unrestricted election is not only a means of preserving these essential rights, but is the very end for which government itself is instituted, and must be preserved at all hazards; and we warn this Administration to desist its encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of our State, and resolve that we will not tolerate the rule of martial law, of military interference with elections, or any more arbitrary arrests of our citizens, to the maintenance of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That the reply of President LINCOLN to Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, that any propositions looking to the establishment of peace on the basis of the integrity of the whole Union must, as a condition precedent, be also accompanied by the entire abolition of slavery before they can be entertained, is an official avowal that the object of the war is not for the restoration of the Union, but the destruction of slavery in the Southern States or permanent separation, and furnishes unmistakable evidence that the party now in power have deluded the people into the granting of unlimited means and money for the purpose of preserving the Union which they have used and are still using for the base end of overthrowing State institutions, advancing party interests, and establishing them in permanent despotic power.

Resolved, That it is our bounden duty, and will be our glorious privilege, to hold in lasting recollection those fearless men who, in the national councils, in the press, or in popular assemblies—while violating no law of the land, but in defence of imperiled liberty—have stood up for the people's rights, and declared for peace. We also shall not fail to remember those glorious men who, imprisoned in bastiles, driven into exile, subjected to gross indignities, or suffered injuries, reproaches, or the loss of liberty or property. And the Democratic party hereby solemnly pledges its faith and honor that all such persons (and their families, should their own lives be sacrificed) shall be distinctly remembered and abundantly rewarded and honored in due time. And we now most distinctly announce that such sacrifices, in defence of imperiled public liberties in this eventful crisis, will, first of all, be considered in the day, which we trust is not distant, when the great Democratic party shall be reinvested with the reins of National Government.

Resolved, That to the end that the opinions and principles of the Peace Democracy of this State, as expressed herein, may be represented at the Chicago Convention, and may be properly urged on that body for consideration and adoption, we hereby appoint the following-named gentlemen a committee of one from each Congressional District to represent us for that purpose; and while we disclaim any intention to dictate to or disturb the harmony of that body, we at the same time claim our right to make suggestions and to present views in favor of correct principles and sound policy.

District.	District.
1—Horatio G. Onderdonk.	17—J. R. Flanders.
2—Edmond Powers.	18—R. D. Cook.
3—D. Tompkins Gray.	19—Wm. G. Sands.
4—John McCool.	20—Adam Fralick.
5—Samuel J. Suit.	21—H. O. Southworth.
6—Peter Fulmer.	22—Samuel Avery.
7—Theodore Martine.	23—Charles Nicholas.
8—N. Hill Fowler.	24—William H. Gaylor.
9—Fernando Wood.	25—L. F. Kaplee.
10—Isaac Birdsall.	26—John I. Van Allen.
11—D. C. Dusenbury.	27—F. C. Dinniny.
12—Jacob F. Miller.	28—N. E. Paine.
13—D. W. Woolsey.	29—William Bingham.
14—Wm. J. Scott.	30—J. Pettibone.
15—Levi Smith.	31—L. L. Pratt.
16—Oliver Reese.	

An additional resolution was then adopted for the appointment of a Peace State Committee.

In response to loud and enthusiastic calls, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM stepped forward and addressed the multitude for an hour or more, holding their closest attention, except when interrupted by applause. He said he was not here to parade his private griefs, not to speak of what he had done or suffered in the cause. All such things were, indeed, insignificant in comparison to the great national interests that are at stake. He would only say that time has already vindicated, almost to the utmost extent, his views in regard to national affairs. They are no longer peculiar; they are becoming most general. It was not the purpose of this convention to sow seeds of discord in the Democratic ranks. Such was no part of his mission. A delegate chosen unanimously to represent his constituents at Chicago, he would be false to them, and to the interests of his party and his country, were he to lend himself to such an object. He would go there with the single purpose of aiding in bringing about the nomination of a sound candidate, upon a sound and patriotic platform, and to promote harmony among the Democrats and Conservatives of the country. There is now but one question before the country—war or peace. He assumed that it was the desire of all who love their country that first her liberties shall be made secure, and then her material prosperity restored. There were some who believed that these objects could be best secured by war, while a great mass of the Democracy held that they could be obtained only through peace. A majority determined to try war. We were obliged to submit. Had he possessed the power, not one drop of blood would have been shed. There would have been no marshaling of hosts, no hostile cannon, no mighty debt; none of the calamities which have made this country a land of mourning and taxation would have been known, except as known to our fathers. But war has been tried. The President has had all the men and all the money he demanded. Never was there such an example of submission by a people. Nothing has been wanting that constitutional power conceded, or that audacious usurpation could take from the people. And what is the result? With more battles fought by the three greatest conquerors of the world in any five years of their power, is the Union restored? No. A single State brought back? No. Is the Constitution maintained or observed? No. Are our liberties respected? No. Have we had a free press, free assemblages, the right of habeas corpus or arrests by due process of law? No, no. How is it in a material point of view? A debt of nearly four thousand millions, a daily expenditure of nearly five millions, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, which two months ago was worth 100 per cent. more than it is now, and which two months hence will be worth 100 per cent. less. Ruin is impending, and now, in the fourth year of the war, what better is the prospect of success by war? We failed in 1861 and 1862, not for want of courage, for no braver men ever went to battle. The campaign of 1863 opened under more auspicious circumstances, and we were told that the rebellion would be speedily crushed out by force of arms; but the end of that year found us but little advanced. The campaign of 1864 opened with the largest armies the war had yet seen—those armies composed largely of three-year veterans, and concentrated for attack upon two or three vital points, and with what result? Let the record of carnage and blood answer. Having tried war so long, shall we now try some other means? He was for trying conciliation and compromise. We submitted to necessity. You have had your trial. You have tried war for four years; now let us try our plan. Our forefathers made our Constitution in convention, with pen, ink and paper, after a debate, by free speech, coming from the hearts of freemen, and for seventy-three years we prospered under it as no other people ever prospered. Yet we had our differences. During that period more than once the Union was endangered. The differences of 1820 were reconciled by compromise, and by the same instrumentality the calamity was avoided in 1850. CLAY, WEBSTER, BENTON, CASS and DOUGLAS were there then, and compromise prevailed through their advice and efforts. SUMNER, CHASE and HALE, the leaders of the party now in power, and which has brought the country so near to irretrievable ruin, were there too, and then as now, they were against compromise. With a Republican form of Government it is impossible to keep the States together by force of arms. It is contrary to the spirit of free institutions. But if it were otherwise, the war has been utterly perverted by the administration. To-day it is not a war for the Union or under the Constitution, and the eyes of the people are being opened to this fact. Hence it is that through all the States, the cry for a cessation of hostilities is being loudly uttered. He regarded the call for five hundred thousand more men as a confession that the war is to be prolonged through 1865. If you send more men, demand that the war shall be successful, and conducted to the end for which alone it was inaugurated.

In June last, in his Philadelphia speech, Mr. LINCOLN said this war would continue at least three years longer. Elect him, and you are committed to that policy. There is but one way of avoiding such a calamity, and that is by a change of President through the ballot-box. At Chicago we propose to nominate a candidate who will inspire the confidence of the people; a statesman imbued with love of liberty and respect for the Constitution and all its guarantees and reservations. He expected that the candidate will be committed to a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States. That is what a vast majority of the delegates of the Northwest are committed to. As to men, we have no special choice. Let us be united, disregarding all personal and minor considerations for the sake of the cause, and, if successful, we will have rescued the Constitution and secured to ourselves and our children civil and political liberty. Arbitrary arrests, military trials and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as well as of the press, will close forever in the United States. He believed a reunion of the States possible. The South has proposed, through her press and through agents, to meet us to see if we cannot agree, so that peace and prosperity will be once more restored to the country. They, too, are tired and weary of the war. They, too, want an armistice and a convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's remarks Mr. VAN ALLEN read the following:

Resolved, That to the end that the peace Democracy of this State may be represented by an organization, we hereby appoint the following named gentlemen as a State Central Committee, with power to represent us in any future proceedings in furthering our cause until peace shall be obtained, and fraternal relations established between the States, or until superseded by the people in mass convention assembled: Edward A. Lawrence, F. H. Clines, C. W. Bouck, A. W. Lockwood, John Mullaly, Lewis A. Sayre, Bernard Kelly, N. Hill Fowler, Fernando Wood, A. Birdsall, D. C. Dusenbury, Francis Burdick, D. W. Voorhies, Simon Deyo, Levi Smith, Oliver Keese, J. R. Flanders, R. D. Cook, W. G. Sands, Nathan Whiting, H. O. Southworth, Wm. H. Shumway, John M. Jaycox, W. H. Cuyler, Peter McKey, John G. Van Allen, F. C. Dinning, N. E. Paine, B. F. Angel, W. H. Abell, L. L. Pratt.

Mr. LUDDINGTON, of Oswego, said that the resolutions met his approval, with the exception of the one appointing a committee to Chicago. The Democracy of the State had already duly appointed a delegation to the National Convention. He had full confidence in Gov. SEYMOUR, JOHN A. GREEN, and the other members of that delegation, and he was opposed to doing anything here that would look like distrust of them. [Applause.] He moved to strike it out.

Mr. VAN ALLEN earnestly opposed the motion, contending that the resolution expressed no distrust of the regular delegation, but simply recommended the appointment of an Advisory Committee, to represent the views of the peace men of the State.

The question was put and the resolution declared stricken out, the ayes evidently having a large majority.

The other resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting then called for Mr. WOOD, and he responded briefly, reviewing the history of the Government for the last four years, referring to the overtures for a cessation of hostilities, as made through himself two years ago, the effort of Vice-President STEPHENS to get to Washington, and the recent conference of Mr. GREELEY with the Confederate commissioners at Niagara Falls, as evidence that the South is tired of war, and wants peace. The North, too, wants peace, and this, he said, would be attained through the success of the democracy this Fall, followed by an armistice and a convention of all the States, to consider and reconcile the differences existing between them.

At the meeting in front of the Syracuse House, Judge ONDERDONK presided. This meeting was addressed by Col. WHITING, of Jefferson County, and Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, of Queens.

Letters sympathizing with the objects of the meeting were received from T. J. Bowie, of Maryland; John Danforth, of Connecticut; John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Rutger G. Miller, of Oneida; Wm. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; James W. Singleton, of Illinois; Richard O'Gorman, F. C. Dinning, and F. D. English.

While Mr. WOOD was speaking, the rejected resolution was carried over to the Syracuse House meeting. The vote at the Franklin-square meeting rejecting it was reconsidered, and the resolution declared adopted. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered, and the resolution declared lost.

This evening a third meeting was held at Shakespeare Hall, and before 8 o'clock the hall was densely packed, the galleries being filled with ladies.

Mr. HOUGH presided, and the principal speaker was ex-Governor WELLER, of California. He reviewed at some length the history of the Administration, denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of an armistice and convention of the States, believing that the people of both sections want peace and are determined to have it.

He was followed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. JAYCOX, briefly, when the meeting adjourned.

The Installation of the New Archbishop.

On Sunday next, at 10½ A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, will be performed the ceremony of installing the new Archbishop, The Most Rev. Dr. McCLOSKEY. The most extensive and perfect arrangements have been made, and the ceremonies will be of the most grand and impressive character. The music will be of the highest order, and will be under the direction of Prof. G. A. SMITH the organist of the cathedral. Right Rev. Dr. TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo, will officiate as Celebrant at the Pontifical High Mass. The Master of Ceremonies will be Rev. FRANCIS McMIRNEY. Most Rev. Archbishop McCLOSKEY will deliver his inaugural address on the occasion. Admission will be by ticket, and no person will be permitted to enter on the occasion by the door on Mulberry-street except the clergy. This regulation will be strictly carried out. Those who have tickets for the chairs in the middle aisle, will be accommodated with their seats immediately after the procession enters the sanctuary. The pew-holders of the cathedral will be entitled to their seats on that day, and, after accommodating them, everything will be done to provide for others who may be present.

A procession will take place before the services commence; it will leave the Archiepiscopal residence in Mulberry-street at 10¼ A. M., and will proceed down Mulberry-street to Prince-street, through Prince to Mott-street, thence to the front of the cathedral, and enter by the middle door and up the centre aisle to the sanctuary, entering the cathedral in the following order:

The Processional Cross-Bearer.
The Incense-Bearer.
Acolytes. A large number of the Priests of the Cathedral and of the Diocese. Acolytes.
The Most Rev. Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore.
The Bishops.
The Archbishops Elect in a beautiful canopy.
Acolytes.

On arriving at the door, the full choir will commence the *Te Deum*, and continue it to its close, the Archbishop being, meanwhile, conducted to the throne erected for him, where he will receive the obeisance of the clergy. The bull of the Pope creating the Archbishop will then be read, and the Papal benediction, which the elect is authorized to impart will be given. High mass will then be sung, the parts being a *Kyrie Eleison, Gloria in Excelsis, Credo in Unum Deum, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei* and *Dona Nobis Pacem*. The sermon will be preached by the Archbishop. The *Jubilate* will follow the Mass proper, and the ceremonial will close with the return of the procession to the residence of the Vicar-General, in the rear of the Cathedral. The Mass to be sung is written expressly for the occasion by the renowned Prof. GUSTAVUS SCHMIDTZ, and is said by musical critics who have attended its rehearsal to be one of his finest efforts. The Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore, all the Prelates of the Province of New-York, and a large number of the clergymen of New-York and the neighboring dioceses, are expected to be present.

Military Affairs.

NAVAL RECRUITS—THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT TROUBLES—DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. S. F. JUDD.

It seems now quite certain that the draft will be commenced on the 5th of September, as ordered. The enrollment is complete, and the clerks are arranging the books and preparing the name-slips as rapidly as possible; they will be all ready before the day for the draft. Recruiting progresses very slowly, averaging about twenty-five men per day, and the majority of these enter the service as substitutes. It is impossible for us to raise by volunteering the number of men wanted before the 5th; to do so we should have to furnish over one thousand men per day for the next two weeks, and that we cannot do.

NAVAL RECRUITS.

The following letter from Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY prescribes the rules which will have to be observed in obtaining credit on the quota for persons who have entered the naval service during the war:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.

Capt. R. J. Dodge, Eighth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

CAPTAIN: Section eight of the act approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrollment and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered such service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 25, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district, or State, in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War hereby appoints Col. LEMUEL TODD, of Carlisle, Penn., and yourself, a commission to ascertain what credits the State of Pennsylvania and the different sub-divisions of the State are entitled to, under the law given above.

For the information of the commission, it may be proper to remark that the total number of persons in the naval service of the United States, by the latest returns, is about thirty-eight thousand (38,000,) as officially reported by the Navy Department.

In determining this question the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which naval enlistments have been made is entitled to the credit for those enlistments, unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The points of law to be observed in applying the act quoted will readily be perceived by the commission.

You will confer with Col. LEMUEL TODD, and will carry into immediate effect all the credits allowed by the commission, unless they shall specially require reference to the Secretary of War. I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Capt. BROWNSON, of Gen. HAYS' Staff, has sent the following letter to Capt. OSCAR BULLUS, Superintendent of the Naval Rendezvous:

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

Captain Oscar Bullus, United States Navy:

CAPTAIN: Brig.-Gen. HAYS directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, and in reply to inform you that the men to be enlisted must be sent from Connecticut by a Provost-Marshal. Substitutes and volunteers to be credited to other States can be taken in the navy, but they must be persons sent from those States for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. BROWNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. PLACED UNDER ARREST.

The following order has just been issued at Albany:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 18, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 320.—1. The officers of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, having been placed under arrest by Major-Gen. CHARLES H. SANDFORD, commanding First Division, National Guard of the State of New-York, for insubordination, and they being responsible for the public property in their charge, the arms and accoutrements of the regiment will be turned over to Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. FARRELL, Commissary-General of the State, until further orders, who will give the necessary receipts.

2. Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, commanding Fourth Brigade, National Guard of the State of New-York, is charged with the promulgation and execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF A MILITIA GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General's Department of the State has information of the death of Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER F. JUDD, of Ogdensburgh, commanding the Fourth Division National Guards, State of New-York. He died quite suddenly at his residence on the 9th inst.

Information Concerning the Draft.

The Provost-Marshal-General has issued the following order, which explains its object:

To Lieut.-Col. J. T. Averill, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General:

Require your Provost-Marshals to give notice throughout their districts that inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrollment, drafts, exemptions, liability to draft, credit and accounts of men furnished, should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the Congressional District, and in case he is not able to answer them, he will seek information of the Provost-Marshal-General of the State.

Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost-Marshal-General in Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to the multitude of inquiries now addressed to the Bureau on personal and other questions of minor consequence.

(Signed) J. B. FRY.

Demonstration of the Printers in the City Hall Park.

A meeting of the Printers' Union and of the workingmen generally was held last evening, in the City Hall Park, to coöperate with the Printers in their demands for an advance in the rates of pay for their labor.

The officers of the meeting were chosen as follows:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President.

E. A. HOLMES.

Vice-Presidents.

Wm. Harding, Coach-painters.
Mr. Betts, President Hat-Finishers' Union.
M. W. Murphy, President Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association.
Samuel Solomon, President Cigar-makers.
Michael Stevens, President Plumbers' Association.
Thos. Houlahan, President Plasterers' Association.
Wm. Mack, Tailors' Association.
F. A. Albeck, Trunk and Bag-makers.
Howard Whitfield, Packing-box Makers.
Hugh Mitchel, Car-drivers' Association.
Wm. Davidge, Actors' Protective Union.
T. J. Roberts, Coopers' Association.
Mr. Gross, German Printers' Union.
Jas. J. O'Connell, New-York House Painters.
G. P. Taylor, Furniture and Carpet Clerks.
Jas. Cusick, Grocers and Tea Clerks.
Peter Daly, Early Closing Association.
Thos. J. Drew, Harness Makers' Association.
Wm. McHendery, Morocco Dressers' Association.

Secretaries.

Wm. D. Coddington, John S. O'Donohue, John Henry.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Differences and difficulties have arisen between a considerable number of the employing printers of this City and those employed by them, with regard to the justice and propriety of the recent advance in the Scale of Prices of the New-York Printer's Union; and

Whereas, These difficulties have been caused mainly by the refusal of the former to comply with the justice of its demands, or to concur in the right of the laborer to organize for the purpose of fixing an equitable price for his labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while deprecating resort to what are technically termed "strikes" for trivial causes, we recognize in the present strike good and sufficient causes therefor; and that we hereby pledge ourselves to do our utmost to maintain the Printers' Union in the position taken by it.

Resolved, That as the manufacturer, the merchant and the publisher have an undoubted right to fix the prices of their products, so also has the workingman an indisputable right to fix the price of his labor.

Resolved, That what we deemed originally to be a difference only between the printers and a portion of their employers, having now assumed the character of a contest between capital and labor, thereby making it the cause of workingmen generally, we here assembled, recommend the adoption by the several Trades Unions of such measures as will enable them to act in harmony for the protection of their mutual interests.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend working men to withhold their countenance and support from such employers as refuse to comply with their just demands, or to recognize their right to organize for mutual protection; and that we suggest the propriety of an interchange of such information as will lead to intelligent action in this regard.

The President introduced Mr. WM. HARDING to the audience, who spoke at some length. He said that the papermakers were protected by laws of Congress by prohibiting duties. Manufacturers of ink were protected in the same way, but the third great item in the expenses of a newspaper, labor, was not protected by an act of Congress, and the Workingmen's Union was formed to protect labor. The printers now saw the necessity for this Union, and he hoped they would be successful. He thought that those who were not members of the Union would join it, and any printer who was not a member ought to be ashamed to walk the streets by daylight. What printer, when he died, wished to have it said of his children, that their father lived and died a "Rat." The speaker reviewed the course of Mr. GREELEY in this matter, and said, in conclusion, that they intended no violence, and sought their rights only in a peaceable way. He was followed by Mr. THOMAS GLOVER and other speakers, after which the meeting quietly adjourned.

Meeting of the Actors' Protective Union.

A meeting of the Actors' Protective Union was held yesterday afternoon at Cooper Institute, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE presiding. The theatres were nearly all represented. The great object of the meeting was to take such action as would increase the small salaries now received by the profession, and to ask the coöperation of all actors throughout the country.

Mr. BARNARD, Chairman of a Committee appointed to seek the coöperation of the Trades' Union with the movement, made a verbal report. He said that, after conferring with the officers of that organization, he ascertained that, in order to join it, it would be necessary, by their rules, to send representatives to their evening meetings. The engagements of actors would necessarily prevent them complying with that rule, and the formal coöperation was on that account not effected. The representatives, however, expressed their sympathy with the movement, and promised it all the aid in their power.

The following address to the actors throughout the country was then read and unanimously adopted:

TO THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION OF AMERICA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The formation of the above-named society being imperatively demanded by the long-existing necessity for an equitable status for the members of the profession, your attention is respectfully directed to a copy of the annexed preamble, in which the requirements to that end are fully set forth. The meetings already held in this City have added largely to the number of their associates at every gathering: and it is only necessary for its officers to present the aim and object of this project to insure the coöperation of the profession throughout the entire continent. Bye-laws are in course of preparation, and will be presented so soon as diligently considered, when it will be shown that a conscientious regard for the interests of the managers as well as actors and actresses, will form the prominent feature of the conditions. To this end suggestions are respectfully solicited from managers as well as actors, and the same will meet with the most careful perusal and attention.

A motion was next made, and carried unanimously, that the association meet next on the 1st of September, and hold sessions afterward on the first of each month.

The Chairman, Mr. DAVIDGE, then addressed the meeting. After congratulating the actors on the result of their movement since the first meeting at the Astor House, he instanced their progress by stating that they already numbered 100 members. If they looked back to the great City of Manchester, where a measure was proposed that revolutionized the commerce of that city, what did they find? Why, that but thirty-five persons had assembled at that first meeting for the repeal of the corn laws. Then let their progress be onward. Let them not listen to those who are totally ignorant of the subject at issue, and who tell them they cannot succeed because they could not define "lines of business." They could succeed, and they knew they could. Some assumed that the managers were the best judges of what the actor is capable of doing; but when the localized the matter in a particular way as to apply a like principle to their own avocations, they most strenuously objected to a cap of their own composition. The speaker, in closing, declared that the actors would be successful in obtaining their just demands.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR OF BROOKLYN VS. MUTUAL OF NEW-YORK.

The first match between these first-class ball associations took place at Hoboken Wednesday afternoon, but, in consequence of rain, only five innings were played, in which some exceedingly fine hitting and catching was shown by both parties. The score stood at the finish of the fifth innings—Mutual, 21; Excelsior, 10. Score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
H. Brainard, 2d b	3	1	McMahon, c	4	1
Clyne, 1st b	0	3	Devyr, s. s	3	1
Howard, c	2	1	Zeller, l. f	4	1
Fletcher, r. f	2	1	Ward, 3d b	1	3
Whiting, 3d b	1	2	Goldie, 1st b	0	4
Jerome, s. s	2	1	Brown, 2d b	2	3
Flanly, l. f	3	0	Patterson, c. f	0	4
J. Patchen, c. f	1	0	Harris, p	0	3
A. Brainard, p	2	1	Mott, r. f	2	1
Total	15	10	Total	15	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Excelsior	4	5	0	1	0—10
Mutual	0	4	2	11	4—21

UMPIRE—Mr. M. O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Holt and Dougan.
Time of game—1 hour and 5 minutes.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15,000	Am. Gold	256⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts....s3	113
10,000	do.........b3	257	700	do	113
15,000	do	257	200	do.........b5	113⅛
100	Erie Railway...s3	112⅛	900	do.........b3	113⅛
100	do.	112¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R..s3	113⅛
100	do.........b3	112¼	100	do	113⅛
100	do.........snw	112⅛	200	Canton Co	37
1400	Reading R	136⅞	200	C. & N. W......s10	57
200	do.........s3	136⅞	700	Mariposa M. Co	42⅞
100	Cum. Coal	61	500	do.........s3	42¼
200	do.........s3	61	200	do.........snw	42⅞

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF LEADING CHARACTERS.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Canibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES. Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther; also, Erastus Corning, P. R. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—in September number *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. Newsmen have it by first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

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[Advertisement.]

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 14 | Sun sets...... 6 54 | Moon rises.. 7 56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 40 | Gov. Island.. 9 39 | Hell Gate...11 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Russell, New-Orleans, D. B. Allen; California, Brand, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia—Loper & Kirkpatrick; Josalina, Marshall, Baltimore, Woodruff Robinson; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Marcia L. Day, Chase, Liverpool, Walsh & Carver; Don Diego, (Br.,) Taylor, Liverpool, G. Moke; Cynosure, (Br.,) Ames, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros & Co.

Barks J. Curtis, Sylvester, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; Amalie, (Pruss.,) Silversmith, Cork for orders, W. Salem & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) McClellan, Port Hatch, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Allandale, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., G. Smithers; Seven Sisters, Crowell, Boston, E. H. Kreemer; Sarah Mathilda, Armstrong, Perth Amboy, J. Frye & Co.; Ontario, Dodge, Boston, H. W. Lawton; Watchful, Barclay, Hamburgh, B. S. Smith; Catawantuck, Hix, Portland, W. S. Brown; Antelope, (Br.,) Dobson, Matanzas, Hargous & Co.; E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Lingan, Baker & Dayton; Sarah Jane, Blatchford, Boston; R. Leach, Sherman, Portland, J. N. Haviland.

Sloop Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Commander, Powers, Port Royal Aug. 14, with passengers to Murray & Nephew.

U. S. steam transport Geo. C. Collins, Merriman, Port Royal, S. C., 8th inst., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Jamaica Packet, Barrett, Barrett, Kingston 7 ds., with fruit, wood, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow July 6, with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. Had light variable winds and foggy weather.

Ship America, (of Liverpool,) Mortimer, Liverpool June 29, with mdse. and 240 passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Bark Laboramus, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Cardiff June 27, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. July 7, lat. 48 30, lon. 15, was boarded by a boat from ship Santiago, bound E., short of provisions; supplied her. 16th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 70, spoke U. S. gunboat Juniata, cruising. Same day, passed the top of a vessel's house, with a lot of broken cabin furniture, &c.

Bark Heiress, Clark, Cronstadt, and Elsinore 56 ds., with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. 16th inst., off Nantucket, saw a wreck, and passed through several fragments of wreck, including bundles of empty grain bags. Same day, was spoken by a U. S. steamer.

Brig Crescent, (of Granville, N. S.,) Littlewood, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co. 16th inst., about 60 miles E. by N. from the Highlands, saw a vessel bottom up; was apparently a schooner of about 200 tons, bottom painted green. 17th, took a quantity of rigging from two floating masts of a schooner; had been some time in the water.

Brig Sarah Goodnow, (of Addison, Me.,) Crowley, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to I. B. Gager. When off Fire island, passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of booby hatch, gaffs, &c.

Brig Annie Collins, Smith, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Annie Seldert, (Br.,) Cochrane, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Brig Humboldt, Redmon, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig G. L. Bucknam, Rhoades, Lingan 12 ds, with coal to master.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Boston for Newburgh.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Hartford,) Crowell, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to E. T. Smith. Sld. in co. with brig Anandale, for Camden, Me.

Schr. Susan, (of Dennis,) Lewis, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master. 17th, off Nantucket South Shoal, saw the hulk of a vessel burned to the water's edge.

Schr. Auguste (Pruss.,) Haase, Bordeaux 56 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Schr. Camilla, Appleby, St. Andrews, N. B., 6 ds., with railroad ties to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffen, Delaware City for New-London.

Schr. Messenger, Holden, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Aleiope, Holliman, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber for Hackensack.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Nellie, Staples, Santa Cruz 11 ds., with molasses, hides, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Schr. Olive Branch, Higgins, Ellsworth 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Camilla, Appleby, St. Andrews, N. B., 6 ds., with railroad ties to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Conneaut, Sawyer, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. C. L. Hulse, Mahan, Providence.
Schr. Van Buren, Gilmore, New-London.
Schr. Corvo, Holbrook, Providence.
Schr. Red Robin, Blunt, Eastport 9 ds.
Schr. Lady Lake, Tillotson, Providence.
Schr. Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Norwich.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Ryder, Salem.
Schr. Vermilion, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Belle, Bulger, Eastport, in ballast.
Schr. Brave, Crosby, Providence.
Schr. Juno, Mills, Providence.
Schr. Louisa, Hanlon, Boston.
Schr. J. D. Griffin, Wool, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Frances Ann, Hodges, New-London.
Schr. D. P., Thompson, Rondout, for Newburyport.
Schr. Challenge, Willard, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. L. Snow, Achorn, Rockland.
Schr. Ontario, Dodge, Rondout for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Aug. 17—Steamer Melville.
Ships Nunan, Liverpool.
Barks Catharina Maria, Amelia.
Schr. Leroy.

Miscellaneous.

PORTLAND, Aug. 18.—Br. schr. Palmyra, Smith, from Portland for Matanzas, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore on Agunguit Beach, Wells, Me., 17th inst., and bilged.

Spoken, &c.

Ann Gray—Br. ship, bound E., was signalized, July 15, lat. 46 50, lon. 32.

Levanter—Br. bark, bound E., was seen, July 18, lat. 48 30, lon. 34.

Sarah Wooster—schr., from Calais for Philadelphia, Aug. 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 69.

Domestic Ports.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Arr. brig J. W. Preat, Park, Sagua.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, New-York; brig Conquest, Turk's Island; schrs. Susan and Mary, Nautilus, Flyaway, R. Baker, Vicksburgh, Adrian, and Elisha Holmes, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 18.—Arr. U. S. steamer Merrimac, on a cruise, (put in for coal;) brigs E. M. Strong, Strong, Philadelphia for Thomaston; Ocean Wave, Stafford, from Fall River for Pictou; schrs. Elizabeth English, Philadelphia for Boston; Frederick Reed, Baltimore for Bath; Damon, Rondout for Salem; Starlight, Providence for Lingan, C. B.; U. S. Revenue cutter Agassiz, on a cruise.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Aug. 7, bark Yumuri, for New-York; brig Spartan, McCouldock, for do.

[PER ASIA, AT BOSTON.]

Off Dungeness 3d inst., American Eagle, Urquhart, London for New-York.

At Deal 4th, U. S. steamer Kearsage.

Sld. from Mauritius July 9, Renown, Howes, Calcutta; 27th, Oriflamme, Lane, from New-York for Singapore.

Sld. from Rangoon June 8, Midnight, Brock, Falmouth.

Arr. at Rio Janeiro June 28, Maggie Louisa, Smith, Philadelphia; July 7, Mary Bangs, Bangs, Cardiff.

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PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
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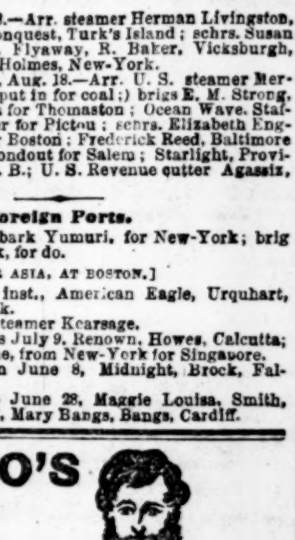
TO ORDER.



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DR R. GOODALE'S
CATARRH
REMEDY.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
IT CURES HAY AND ROSE CATARRH.
IT CURES PERIODIC CATARRH.
IT CURES CATARRH IN ALL ITS TYPES AND STAGES.

"For centuries Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing save Dr. Goodale's Remedy will break it up, radically destroying the principle of the disease, and precluding the possibility of a relapse."

Price $1. Send a stamp for a pamphlet.

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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

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CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

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CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

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CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

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CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

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REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer, like alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly, persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

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TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,

To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, that I do not deem it advisable.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else inclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief, take no other.

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